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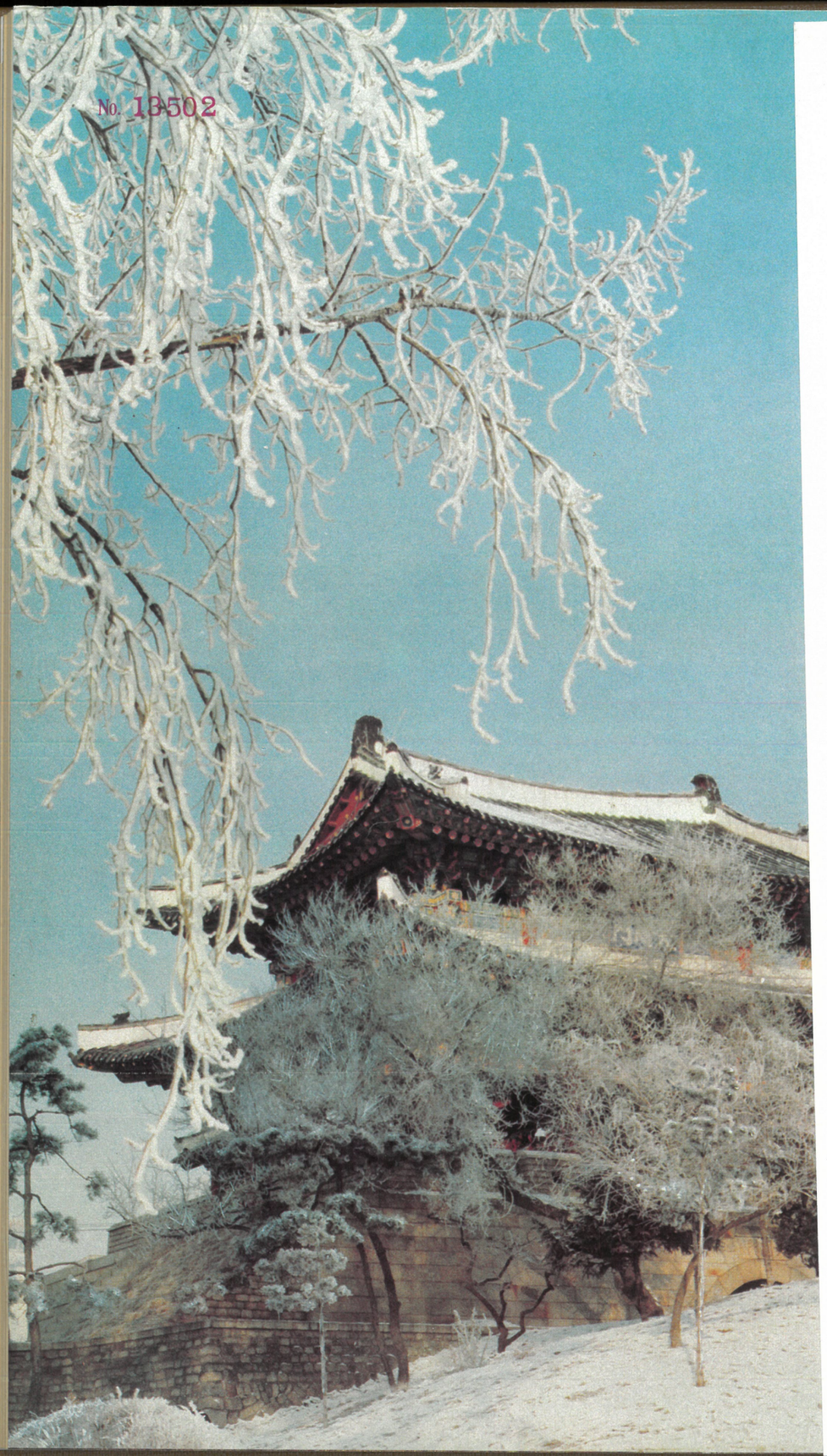

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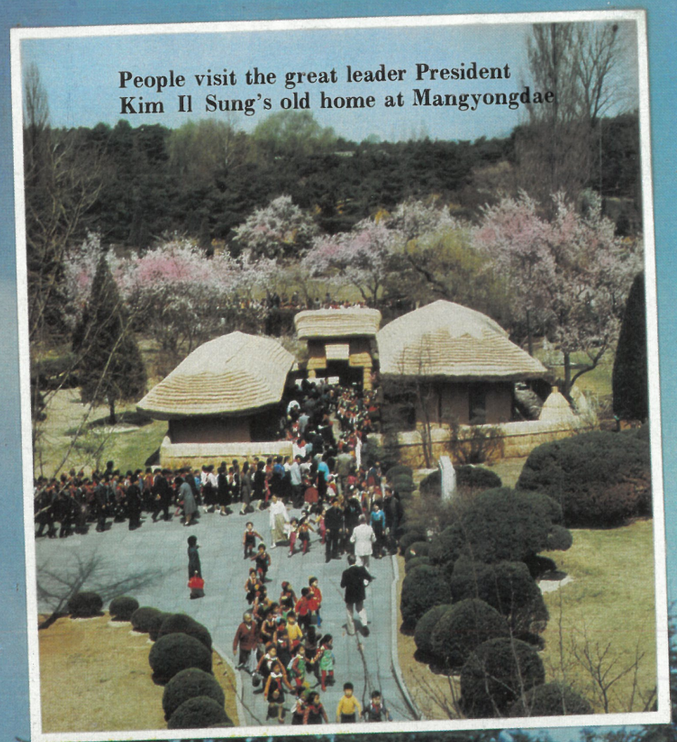
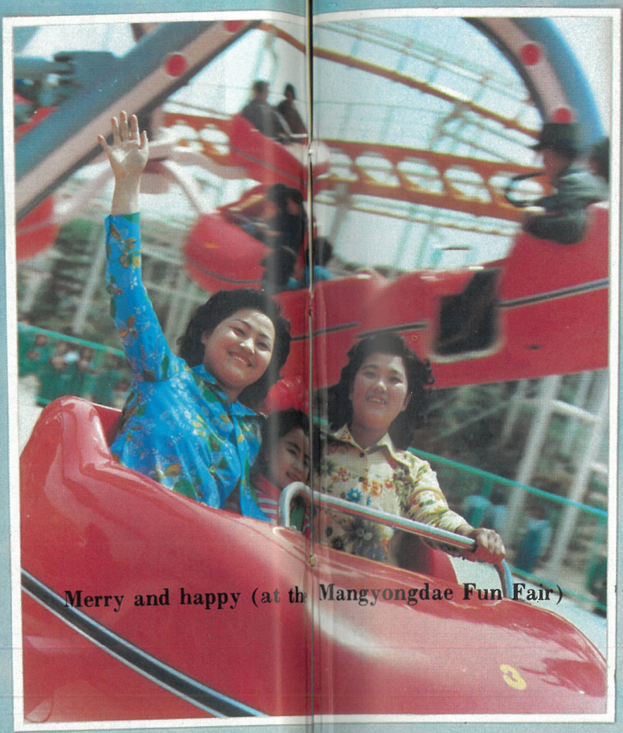
The great leader President Kim Il Sung in his study

On April Festival

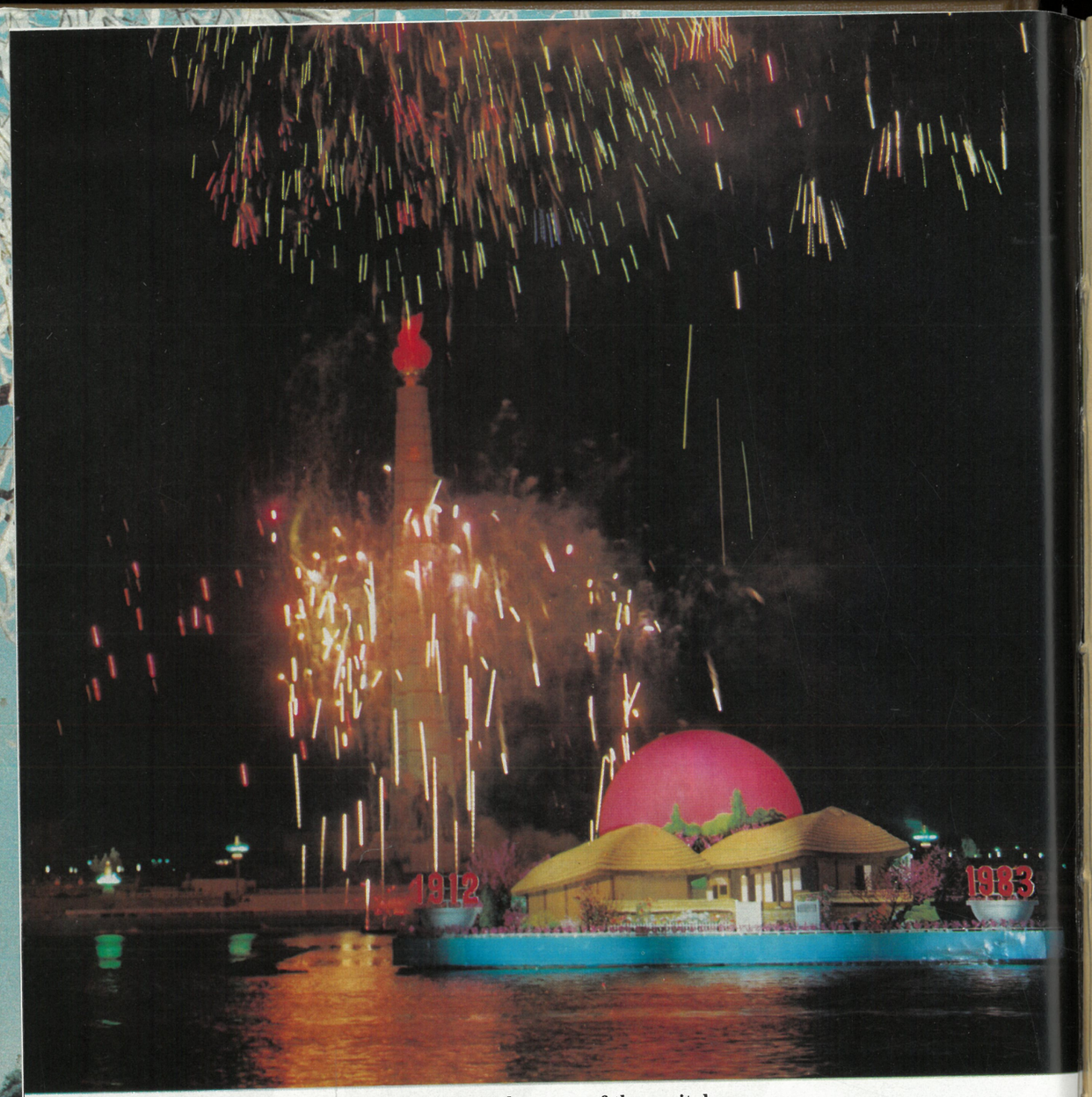


People visit the great leader President Kim Il Sung's old home at Mangyongdae



Merry and happy (at th Mangyongdae Fun Fair)

Pyongyangites enjoy the holiday



A night scene of the capital

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INSIDE BACK COVER: **Kimilsung Flower**

BACK COVER: **Moran Hill in spring**

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to Questions Raised by the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug*

November 5, 1982

I have received written questions raised by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Tanjug for requesting an interview with me in writing in order to get worldwide news coverage of my views on the non-aligned movement, as the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries is approaching.

The Tanjug has asked me a number of questions concerning the present international situation and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement. I am going to answer them on the whole for convenience.

As is known, the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries is to be convened in the Indian capital city of New Delhi in March next year.

India is one of the initiators of the non-aligned movement, and she has contributed greatly to expanding and developing this movement. At present, the people of non-aligned countries and other progressive people in the world are warmly welcoming the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi and are expressing great expectations and interest in the conference.

The conference is to be convened in a very complicated international setting and situation.

Today, scared at the intensified revolutionary struggle of the world's people for independence against imperialism, imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their domination and regain their lost position.

US imperialists have thrown away even the signboards of "peace" and "relaxation of tensions" put up in the past to hoodwink the world's people, and are openly clamouring for the so-called "policy of strength" and "nuclear war"; they are increasing their armaments on a large scale and actively stepping up the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and incessantly carrying out manoeuvres for aggression and war all over the world.

Owing to the aggressive imperialist activities, the flames of war flare up quite often in different parts of the world and there is an ever-increasing danger of universal peace and security being destroyed and a new global war breaking out.

The imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war are assuming a more dangerous nature in Asia. US imperialists who persist in the ambition of world supremacy, attach great importance to Asia in implementing their aggressive global strategy and are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression full scale in this part of the world. They have largely increased their military bases of aggression and kept strengthening their armed forces stationed there, while at the same time organizing the "Rapid Deployment Force" which, in case of "emergency", can be thrown quickly into major zones of natural resources and places of strategic importance in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and elsewhere in Asia.

US imperialists are working more overtly to unleash a new war particularly in Korea. Of late, US imperialist war maniacs bluntly declare that the area on and around the Korean peninsula is most important especially in attaining the immediate objective of America's war strategy. And they are introducing into south Korea a huge amount of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and are egging the military fascists of south Korea on to conduct clamorous war exercises against the northern half of our Republic almost every day.

In our country today the activities of US imperialism and the military fascists of south Korea are causing a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment. Should war break out in Korea, it may easily spread into another world war and destroy universal peace and security and bring a terrible disaster to the world's people.

We are sure that in the light of the strained international situation, the New Delhi conference will take effective measures against the activities of aggression and war by US and other imperialists, so as to make a great contribution to preventing the outbreak of another global war and preserving and consolidating world peace and security.

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries is to be held at a crucial moment when the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement is posing as a matter of pressing urgency.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement for Chajusong against all forms of domination and subjugation; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our age, which stands in confrontation with the imperialist forces of reaction.

Today the non-aligned movement is dealing heavy blows at imperialists in their manoeuvres of aggression and war, driving them down to decline and fall, and powerfully inspiring the progressive people of the world in their struggle for national independence and social progress. This movement is having an ever-increasing influence on international developments and on the process of the revolutionary change in the world.

I consider that the non-aligned movement is fully capable of overcoming the present difficulty in its advancement and pushing forward human history in keeping with the aspiration and demand of the world's progressive people for independence.

The question depends on how all member countries of the non-aligned movement work to strengthen and develop this movement. They must strive to this end so that the non-alignment will admirably fulfil its heavy responsibilities to the times and humanity.

In order to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, all its member countries must strictly adhere to the idea and fundamental principle of the movement.

Maintaining Chajusong is the fundamental principle of non-alignment. Only when every non-aligned country maintains Chajusong, can the non-aligned movement consolidate its strength as a whole, preserve its own characteristics and realize the noble idea of independence against imperialism. If they lose Chajusong, non-aligned countries would be unable to avoid being subjugated by other countries, and this would inevitably cause the non-aligned movement to degenerate.

Non-aligned countries should staunchly defend Chajusong and thoroughly embody it in all activities. They must reject all sorts of foreign interference and refuse to follow any dominationist forces. They should also respect the Chajusong of other countries and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of others or encroaching upon their interests.

Non-aligned countries must contribute actively to making the whole world independent by adher-

ing to Chajusong.

Making the whole world independent is the only way to prevent a new global war, maintain a durable world peace and pave a broad avenue on which all countries and nations can build an independent and prosperous new society and completely realize Chajusong for the masses.

To struggle for the independence of the whole world is the sacred task of all non-aligned countries. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will join other non-aligned countries in a vigorous struggle to speedily realize independence throughout the world under the unfurled banner of Chajusong.

An important problem in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement at the present period is to achieve its unity and solidarity.

Only by bringing about unity and solidarity can the non-aligned movement turn into an invincible independent force against imperialism and endure all hardships and trials and win the anti-imperialist cause for independence. Achieving the unity and solidarity of this movement poses as a more important question because of the present situation where imperialists are working craftily to split and alienate newly-emerging countries.

Today imperialists are persistently manoeuvring to divide and alienate newly-emerging countries to wreck the non-aligned movement. As a consequence, one dispute arises after another between these countries and they expand even into open armed conflicts in some areas. The non-aligned movement cannot grow in strength unless imperialist manoeuvres for division and alienation are frustrated.

Non-aligned countries must counter these manoeuvres with the strategy of unity. They must not be taken in by the crafty imperialist manoeuvres and antagonize or fight with each other, but must categorically smash the divisive and estranging moves with coordinated action.

Non-aligned countries should refrain from resorting to force of arms against each other or leading their differences and disputes to military conflicts. These differences and disputes must, under any circumstances, be settled through negotiation between the parties concerned on the principle of unity, to conform with their national interests and the general interests of the non-aligned movement. No outside forces must be allowed to meddle in this. If they meddle in the disputes between newly-emerging countries and support or oppose either of two sides, the disputes will be aggravated. Non-aligned countries should abstain from supporting or opposing any one side in the dispute between newly-emerging nations and take a fair position and give positive help to the parties concerned so that they will settle the dispute through negotiation.

Non-aligned countries should unite firmly and wage a vigorous joint struggle to realize the lofty objective and idea of the non-aligned movement.

They should, first of all, fight resolutely against US and other imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

What is essential in checking and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguarding world peace and security, is to launch a dynamic anti-war peace movement on a worldwide scale.

The widespread anti-war peace movement which is going on today in Asian, European and many other countries of the world, is dealing a severe blow to imperialists who try to ignite a new global war. Non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people of the world should lay bare and denounce the imperialist war manoeuvres and resolutely check and shatter their plot to reinforce armed forces and increase armaments. At the same time, they should fight untiringly to dismantle military bases of aggression in foreign countries, get aggressive troops withdrawn and realize universal and complete disarmament.

Military blocs are a product of the cold war policy and a major factor that strains the international situation. As long as military blocs confront each other with their huge armies, international tensions can never be relaxed. Non-aligned countries should fight to dissolve the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all other military blocs.

Non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world should strive to create nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world. The Korean people will not only strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, but also actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Mankind will be completely freed from the danger of a nuclear war when nuclear-free and peace zones are established and steadily expanded in all parts of the world, thereby prohibiting the testing, manufacture, stockpiles and use of nuclear weapons and destroying them finally on the globe.

One of the important problems confronting non-aligned countries now is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an imperialist lever for exploitation and plunder. Imperialists rely on this old order in plundering non-aligned and developing countries of their natural resources and causing economic difficulties in these countries. As long as the old international economic order is left as it is, non-aligned and developing countries will not be able to attain economic self-reliance and consolidate the political independence already won.

Non-aligned and developing countries should fight to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade system and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices, and to establish a fair international financial and monetary system.

Following the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, thanks to the active initiative and energetic endeavours of non-aligned countries, declarations and action programmes on establishing a new international economic order were adopted and corresponding measures taken at the Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly and other international meetings. New international cooperative organizations were set up also. True, this can be regarded as great progress in the struggle of the people of non-aligned countries to establish a new international economic order.

However, imperialists are doggedly hampering the struggle of non-aligned peoples for a new international economic order and will not meekly give away their monopolistic position in international economic relations. Under these circumstances non-aligned countries should join efforts to make strong demands on imperialists and fight more positively to have them met. At the same time, they should establish a new international economic order step by step by their own efforts under the slogan of collective self-reliance.

In abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one, it is highly important to develop economic and technical cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries.

These countries own inexhaustible natural resources and have a considerable amount of valuable experiences and techniques gained through economic construction. If non-aligned countries develop economic and technical cooperation, they can successfully build independent national economies and, further, foil imperialist activities for the maintenance of the old international economic order and establish a fair one.

Non-aligned nations should realize diverse economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs. They should take effective measures for it and carry them into practice without delay.

We deem it necessary for non-aligned and developing countries now to attach great importance particularly to solving the food problem by bringing about cooperation and interchange in the field of agriculture.

At present imperialists try to get developing countries under their thumb again, using food as a weapon. Therefore, whether developing countries can solve the food problem on their own or not is a very serious problem that will decide whether they will be subordinated to imperialists again or not. All non-aligned and developing countries should develop mutual cooperation while maximizing their potentialities and thus rapidly develop agriculture and attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang last year, advanced a principled stand to be adhered to by the newly-emerging countries in the development of agriculture as well as tasks to be carried out for it. The meeting also took specific steps for promoting cooperation among the nations. The Government of our Republic is striving to implement the tasks proposed at the Pyongyang symposium.

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi has many important problems which await solutions.

If the New Delhi Summit Conference being attended by many responsible state leaders of the world is to succeed in carrying out its important duties and bear good fruit, all member states of the non-aligned movement should place the common interests of this movement before anything else and work together actively in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation. Deeply conscious of their mission and responsibility as member states of the non-aligned movement which is a great revolutionary force of our times, all non-aligned countries should actively participate in the common struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of this movement and make the New Delhi Summit Conference a success, so as to demonstrate the invincibility and vitality of the non-alignment and make sure that the forthcoming Summit Conference will conduce greatly to the expansion and development of the non-alignment and to the attainment of the noble objective and idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

As a member of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make every possible effort to ensure the success of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries.

Lastly, I would like to touch on the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

Though far apart geographically from each other, Korea and Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations and have promoted friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of Chajusong.

In developing these relations onto new heights, our visit to Yugoslavia in June 1975 and Comrade Josip Broz Tito's visit to our country in August 1977 marked milestones.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed throughout political, economic and cultural spheres since their leaders met and talked on the two occasions. Of late, mutual visits and contacts are getting brisk between our two Parties, countries and peoples and their militant solidarity is being further strengthened and economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange are rapidly developing. Today our two countries take concerted action in the international arena with unanimity of views on major international issues, and strive to expand and advance the non-aligned movement and safeguard world peace and security.

The Government of our Republic and the Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by the Government and the people of Yugoslavia in the struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and to build socialism on the basis of autonomy, and they highly estimate their efforts

for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and for a durable world peace.

The Yugoslav Government and people actively support and encourage our people in their just revolutionary cause. They express wholehearted support to our Party's new proposal for national reunification through the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and show firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification. The Government and people of our Republic always remember this.

Our people deeply treasure friendly and cooperative relations with Yugoslavia and want to further promote these relations between the two countries in the future.

Our two countries have many possibilities to expand, advance and diversify their friendly and cooperative relations. Both Korea and Yugoslavia are members of the non-aligned movement and class brothers who strive for socialism and communism. Our two countries hold fast to the principles of Chajusong and mutual respect in diplomatic relations and are greatly interested in the development of their friendly and cooperative relations. This is why there is an excellent prospect for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

The relations of friendship and cooperation will make a great contribution to dynamically accelerating the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction in our two countries and strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people will do all they can to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

I firmly believe that in the future these traditional relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will keep expanding and developing through the common efforts of our two Parties, countries and peoples.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the Yugoslav people a greater success in their struggle to build socialism.

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

THE CREATIVE STAND

"Our Party has always adhered firmly to the revolutionary principle of solving difficult and gigantic tasks set forth in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction by enlisting the strength and talents of the popular masses."

"The unlimited creativity and talent of our working people are a decisive guarantee for the success of the great programme of socialist construction."

"By enlisting their keen revolutionary ardour and creative activity, we have been able to fulfil successfully all the enormous and difficult tasks of the revolution and construction. A secret of our notable success in the revolution and construction lies precisely in the fact that we solved all problems by the revolutionary method of relying on the masses and rousing broad sections of them to activity."

"By establishing Juche we mean to solve all problems posed by the revolution and construction, in conformity with the requirements of our revolution and the interests of our people."

"The Juche idea requires that even when adopting foreign experience and revolutionary theories, they should be assimilated to suit the interests of one's own people and the actual conditions of one's own country."

"In drawing on foreign experiences, too, we are maintaining the principle of selecting only those suited to the interests of our revolution and our people and applying them to meet our country's specific situation. In other words, the principle we adhere to is this: we chew something and if it suits our taste, we swallow it, but if not, we spit it out."

"Our Party did not mechanically borrow even the good experiences of other countries but adopted only those which tallied with our real conditions. When accepting the experiences of other countries, it did so after remodelling and modifying them so that they could be used to the advantage of our revolution and construction.

"We also built up state power in a way suitable to the actual situation in our country, and have developed the economy and culture, too, in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and the aspirations of the people.

"The socialism our Party has built in our country by firmly keeping the Juche stand is a scientifically-substantiated socialism best suited to the concrete realities of our country and the desire of our people."

Comrade KIM JONG IL, Member of Presidium of Political Bureau, and Secretary, of WPK CC, Sees Performance on 10th Anniversary of Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl"

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on January 15 saw an evening performance given by artists in the capital to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl". Present on the occasion were Comrades Kim Jung Rin and Yon Hyong Muk, Members of the Political Bureau, and Secretaries, of the WPK CC, and Comrade Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK CC.

A colourful program put on the stage included: a scene "An Amusement Centre and Moonlit Night" from the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," an immortal masterpiece; a scene "Song of Sea of Blood" from the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood", an immortal masterpiece; a scene "Where Are You Now, Dear General?" from the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party"; "My Country of Juche" from the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise"; a chorus "We Will Uphold the Party's Leadership with Loyalty"; a dance "Kimilsung Flowers in Full Bloom All over the World"; an orchestral music and dancing "Fantasy" from the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl"; and a drama "Pledge of Loyalty" performed by film artists.

The evening performance showed through a fascinating panorama the successes achieved in the revolution of literature and art under the Party's leadership in the past decade; it proudly reviewed the glorious period and reflected the strong will of our writers and artists to make the great flower garden of Juche art more resplendent.

After the performance, Comrade Kim Jong Il highly estimated it and put forward a series of tasks in further developing our literature and art in a Juche-oriented way.

Respected Leader President KIM IL SUNG Is Great Thinker, Theoretician and Man of Practice

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung, equipped with effulgent wisdom and practical ability, fathered a great revolutionary ideology and splendidly applied it in practice, thus rendering lasting services to the times and mankind.

The Korean revolution, despite its unprecedented arduousness, has progressed from victory to victory. This is because he has led it with profound ideo-theoretical and gigantic practical activities.

(1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who authored a great revolutionary ideology representing a new historic age and made a tremendous contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

As a hundred and more years of history of the communist movement shows, the guiding idea of a given age is created by a distinguished leader of the working class.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung admirably carried out the important task of creating the genuine revolutionary ideology of our age of Chajusong which is fundamentally different from all preceding ages. The creation of the great guiding idea of the times and revolution is the most brilliant exploit performed by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Hewing out the path of revolution on the basis of the review and analysis of the historical experiences of the Korean revolution, we acquired the Juche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive power of the revolution and construction; and through the revolutionary struggle and work of construction we further developed and enriched this idea."

In the early days of his revolutionary activities the respected leader President Kim Il Sung fully grasped the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people and fathered the Juche idea, a new revolutionary ideology. His creation of this ideology representing the times in his teens shows his uncommon ideo-theoretical activities.

The specific feature of the great leader's ideo-theoretical activities is that he studies and advances ideas and theories on the basis of revolutionary practice and develops and enriches them by giving answers to the questions raised by revolutionary practice.

He conducts his ideo-theoretical activities in a unique way free from conventional theories. He does so not in a quiet study but in the fierce class struggle and the seething realities of creation and construction. That is why he could discover many precious truths to answer practical questions arising in the revolutionary struggle in our age and could create original revolutionary ideas.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's ideo-theoretical activities are unusually profound and many-sided.

Ever since he charted the path of the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese

imperialist rule, he, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, has given ideo-theoretical expositions of all problems, great and small, arising from the revolution and construction. His ideo-theoretical activities cover all political, economic, military and cultural spheres and, through his untiring meditation and pursuit, he creates one theory after another. He deals with theoretical problems concerning a great many fields, yet he elucidates each of them with profundity. Therefore, all his ideas and theories are deep in content and his answers to given questions are concrete and scientific. He published many classics full of brilliant propositions and invaluable ideas and theories to enrich the ideo-theoretical wealth of mankind. This clearly shows that his ideo-theoretical activities are profound and many-sided. His unexcelled prodigious wisdom underlies such profound and multifarious theoretical activities. Cyclopedic knowledge of nature and society, clairvoyant scientific insight with which to perceive clearly the essence of inextricably entangled phenomena and ability to compress aspirations of millions of people in a simple proposition and explain any difficult theoretical problem in easy terms for everybody to understand—these are his distinguished qualities with which to conduct ideo-theoretical activities. Thanks to these qualities he could father a great revolutionary ideology representing not only the present age but also the whole historical period spanning to the communist future.

The revolutionary ideology authored and systematized by him is a great banner which clearly shows the road the times and revolution should follow and forcefully inspires the working people to the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

The greatness of his revolutionary ideology lies first in reflecting the desires and aspirations of the working people most correctly.

His revolutionary ideology is a homocentric world outlook, a revolutionary doctrine to realize the Chajusong of the working masses. Its content is evolved with the working masses as the central factor and scientifically clarifies principles and ways to cut out their destiny. Therefore, his revolutionary ideology serves as a beacon which enables the working masses to take the position of master in revolution and construction and maximize their role as such and accomplish the cause of national, class and human liberation with credit.

The greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology lies also in that it is a perfect working-class ideology.

This ideology is an integral system of ideas, theories and methodology of Juche and is a cyclopedic revolutionary ideology. For the first time in history, his revolutionary ideology clarified the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything; established a homocentric world outlook and completely elucidated the socio-historical principle and guiding principles of revolution and construction. It also fully explicated theories, strategy and tactics on revolutionary struggle of every stage and form in our age, and methodology of leadership became a component of his revolutionary ideology. Especially, this ideology gives a concrete elucidation of all theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of communism so that we can clearly visualize communist society as an inevitable reality, not as a mere image based on a prediction or hypothesis.

The greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology lies also in that it has been verified in practice.

Only an ideology tested through practical struggle to fulfil historic tasks set by the times can be a real guiding ideology and a theoretical weapon with which to propel forward the revolutionary cause.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's re-

volutionary ideology is invincible because its authenticity was established in practice by the Korean revolution which was protracted and arduous.

This ideology is arousing increasing approval of the world's people as one which provides the most correct guiding ideology, theory and methodology of revolution and construction; it has become a recognized trend of thought in this age.

(2)

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a great man of practice who has led revolution and construction from victory to victory under the banner of Juche.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The course of our revolution has been the course of translating the Juche idea into reality, and it has been a glorious road of struggle for the all-round triumph of this idea."

The greatness of a leader finds its striking manifestation in his practical activities to put his coherent revolutionary ideology into reality, as well as in his creation of this ideology.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung has energetically worked to translate his ideas and theories into reality, in the whole course of his revolutionary activities of over half a century. So the Korean revolution has been able to follow the road to victory invariably.

His practical activities are the most gigantic ones history has ever known. Diverse and vast, indeed, are what he has undertaken—the struggle for national and class liberation, the building of socialism and communism, legal and illegal struggles, guerrilla and modern warfare, the building of the Party and the state, the remoulding of men, economic construction, cultural development, etc.

History shows that it is quite a difficult task even to lead a single stage of revolutionary struggle to victory. But the great leader undertook and brilliantly guided all stages of revolution and all forms of struggle carried out throughout an age of history.

His practical activities were always victorious.

The Korean revolution was unprecedentedly arduous. But it has moved from victory to victory throughout without the slightest setback or deviation.

The victories of the Korean people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the Fatherland Liberation War added shining chapters to the history of revolutionary wars. It was beyond all imagination to defeat the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth through guerrilla warfare, without any state and regular-army support, and vanquish the US imperialist aggressors who had bragged of their being the "strongest" in the world, with a fledgling government and regular army. But miracles were worked by the great leader, an outstanding military strategist and iron-willed brilliant commander.

Our people had also to wage an indescribably difficult struggle to build a new society.

In the past Korea was a backward, colonial, semifeudal society. The territorial division by US imperialism and the severe destruction caused by the war presented greater difficulties in the way of our revolution. And the Korean people had to explore a new path to socialism and communism in the extreme adversities. But all difficult revolutionary tasks before our people were successfully carried out under the sagacious guidance of the respected leader.

Basing himself firmly on Juche, the great leader set forth unique and scientific lines and policies and skilfully organized and mobilized the entire people, so as to successfully carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist industrialization, and establish in this land a socialist state, independent in politics and self-

reliant in the economy and national defence. These great tasks the Korean people had been powerless to perform for ages, were carried out in a short time without the slightest error or setback. This, indeed, is a miracle worked by his great leadership.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung has led the Korean revolution along the road to victory over a long period. This owes to his perfect quality as an outstanding man of practice.

He makes it an iron rule to put into practice the ideas, theories and policies he once advances, through thick and thin. With such a strong will he has led our people to tide over all hardships and crises in our revolution, set very high fighting goals and achieved them completely with matchless audacity.

With remarkable organizing and leadership abilities the respected leader President Kim Il Sung skilfully directs the revolution and construction. This is another important aspect of his quality as a great man of practice.

He takes in hand all the work to hasten the Korean revolution and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and organizes it meticulously and leads people with uncommon energy to carry it out. Basing himself on scientific considerations of revolutionary demands, the prevailing situation and the balance of forces, he plans work boldly and skilfully organizes and mobilizes the whole Party, people and country to carry it out without fail.

The source of strength in his outstanding practical activities is his implicit confidence in the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses.

He has a firm conviction that the strength of the popular masses is a decisive factor in the solution of all problems and that, once they are awakened and united, there is nothing impossible. He has mixed with them and formulated and implemented lines and policies in reliance on their strength ever since the anti-Japanese struggle. He has had absolute confidence in the masses of the people and given full play to their creativity and wisdom. Here lies the secret of his leadership which led our revolution and construction from one great leap forward to another.

Through great theoretical and practical activities the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely guided our revolution and construction, with the result that miraculous creations, changes and prosperity took place in this land.

Our country which was wiped off the world map in the past, fully exercises its sovereignty on the international arena and the Korean people have become a powerful and dignified people. The entire people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and closely united around the Party and the leader; a strong independent economy has been built and national culture is in full flower; and the people are leading a happy life. All this is the reality in Korea produced by the sagacious guidance of the respected leader.

With invariable loyalty the Korean people will firmly defend and further develop the great achievements made by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and enrich them forever. They will always be victorious in revolution and construction under the well-advised guidance of the esteemed leader President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker, theoretician and man of practice, and of the glorious Party.

A Life Dedicated to the Good of the People

The Korean revolution has come a long way. More than one half century has passed since the great leader President Kim Il Sung got out of the twig gate of his historic home in Mangyongdae.

Our country which, deprived of its independence, groped in the dark before, has stood in full stature as the "homeland of Juche" and our people have become an independent and creative people who realized their centuries-old aspirations in a paradisiacal land.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should always identify ourselves with the masses in life and struggle, and base ourselves on reality, breathing the same air with them."

Our country has entered a great age of national prosperity, because the great leader President Kim Il Sung leads our revolution and is always with the people.

Words cannot describe all the hardships he has undergone and the untiring, dynamic activities he has carried out for the sake of the country and the people, for so many years ever since he embarked on the revolutionary road, shouldering the destiny of the nation.

As we look back on the immortal achievements he has made in steering the complex Korean revolution to victory, we cannot but be touched by his sublime love for the country and the people, the devoted service he has given them all his life without a moment's respite.

(1)

Towards the end of 1934, after their successful expedition in northern Manchuria, a Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit approached Tianqiaoling on their way back to the guerrilla zone on the Tuman River.

They were under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung. Unfortunately, however, he fell seriously ill. He had been completely exhausted commanding the unit night and day in fierce battles with the enemy and the extremely difficult march. The enemy attacked them several times a day, and they had to go a much longer way than they had covered so far. What was worse, he was with a very small number of men belonging to the Wangqing 5th company. The life of the saviour of the nation was in danger, and the guerrillas' hearts were torn to shreds.

They found themselves in bitter cold, in a primeval forest, blanketed in thick snow and absolutely uninhabited. On the top of this they could not build a fire because of the pursuing enemy. The great leader's illness became more serious. The guerrillas who had only seen the great, fascinating figure of the young General, were discouraged.

"Comrade Commander, Comrade Commander, what shall we do if you remain ill? If you don't recover, Koreans will all get killed by the Japs."

The guerrillas appealed from the bottom of their hearts, though they could hardly sustain themselves from freezing cold and hunger; despite the indescribable adversity they were in, they were so concerned about the destiny of the downtrodden country and brethren and ardently wished the great leader's safety. In their appeal the General keenly felt the burning, unanimous

wishes of the whole nation.

The great leader was suffering from high fever and lost consciousness now and then. But each time he was awakened by the cries of his men, he saw scores of eyes focused on him. These eyes emitted fire, betraying worry and anxiety mixed with irrepressible expectations and hopes. Whenever he saw these eyes, he thought he had to overcome his illness come what would.

One day he was being carried on a horse-drawn sleigh. When he opened his eyes, he clasped the frozen hand of a young orderly seated by him like a statue, and told his men in a firm tone of voice.

"Comrades, cheer up—We are revolutionaries. We are fighting a decisive battle with the enemy now. We must think of the homeland and the revolution first under any circumstances—"

After a while the great leader said,

"Comrades, jot down a song I am going to dictate to you. A revolutionary song."

His lips were parched up from high fever, but he sang a song he had composed, lying on the sleigh.

The hoofs of the Japs' horses sound
ever louder.
They trample down our beautiful country
Committing murder and arson, exploiting, plundering,
Riding over tens of millions of our people.

The bullets fired by the "punitive force" hissed by their ears; the snowstorm shut out their view; but the ranks advanced, singing the "Song of the Anti-Japanese War" which shook heaven and earth. In spite of the fever, he led the armed ranks with confidence in the ultimate victory and unbreakable will.

It is thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung that the Korean revolution triumphantly followed the road fraught with trials and we could greet the new day of national liberation.

(2)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is a benevolent father who serves the country and the people with utmost devotion for over half a century.

Our historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) is an immortal exploit he performed in defending the country's freedom and independence, after he had achieved the country's liberation by crushing Japanese imperialism through the 15 years of armed struggle.

We recall a stirring episode related to the Victory Day. It was July 28, 1953. Shouts of hurrah shook the capital's square where a mass rally was held to celebrate our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The tribune was taken up by the great leader General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. Korea was full of joy and pride as victor.

On the night of the historic day fireworks went up over Pyongyang. The people hoped that the great leader would hear the sound of the fireworks and accept goblets glittering gloriously in the light of the fireworks and ease his accumulated fatigue. It was thanks to the leader that they had been able to endure the conflagrations of the war and meet the Victory Day. However, few of them knew that he set out on a trip for firsthand guidance to rebuild the country on the ruins of war and that he saw the display of fireworks over the capital on his journey.

That day, after the mass rally, the great leader was coming down from the tribune when

he stopped to look over broken electric poles, entangled wires, broken tiles and bricks which seemed to be still hot burnt in the flames of the war, and the street buried in ashes. Presently he walked slowly down and got in the waiting vehicle, and said to an accompanying official: **"Let's go to Kangnam."** The official was perplexed, for he thought the great leader would take a rest at least that day. He knew that a brickyard was under construction there on the Wonam Plain. The site of the brickyard had been selected by the great leader who had visited there in person during the war, in his endeavour for postwar reconstruction. Now, from the tribune of the mass rally to celebrate war victory, he was going straight to the brickyard for on-the-spot guidance, in order to rebuild the towns and villages reduced to ashes.

After a moment of hesitation the official suggested to the great leader that he should take a bit of rest at least until the celebratory banquet scheduled for the evening.

"Let us go to Kangnam," repeated the great leader. He said he must go there as soon as possible. If the car got bogged on the way, it had to be pushed forward and, if it broke down, he had to go on foot, he said.

He arrived at the brickyard in Kangnam and carried on his firsthand guidance until the Taedong River turned crimson in the evening glow.

His car returned to Pyongyang belatedly. As it was approaching the iron bridge over the Taedong River, the evening sky brightened all of a sudden and fireworks burst overhead. The display of fireworks which unfolded over the heroic country, was the warmest greeting to the great leader from the entire Korean people. However, the glimmering confetti carrying the people's best wishes was seen by the great leader not from the balcony of the banquet hall but on his guidance tour, on the road to serve the country and the people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is such a benign father who devotes all his life to uninterrupted firsthand guidance, finding his delight in the prosperity of the motherland and the happiness of the people.

(3)

Last year our country brimmed over with the joy of gathering a bumper harvest. Good crops were yielded in the vast expanses of the Yoldusamcholli and Yonbaek Plains, the One-Hundred-ri Plain in Hamju, the Thirty-ri Plain in Anbyon—in all parts of the country, even on the sloping fields in the remote mountains.

The cold front which has for years exposed the whole globe to abnormal weather, caused severe drought in our country as elsewhere in the world.

Where, then, is our secret of gathering another splendid harvest despite the disastrous rigours of nature? Where does the great strength lie? It lies in the fact that the great leader President Kim Il Sung has worked as commander on the agricultural front himself and advanced the most correct orientation and ways and means for successful farming, and has made arduous efforts in directing the intricate enterprise.

On February 28 last year, the whole nation was celebrating the results of the election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. On the chilly, windy morning the great leader visited a village in South Pyongan Province. On his arrival there he was kind enough to meet the managerial chairman of the Sinsong Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon County. The chairman was so grateful that he was at a loss for words. Hardly able to repress the surging

emotion, he expressed his resolve to the great leader. The leader was deeply gratified. He highly appreciated the chairman for his decision to farm well as required by the Juche farming method, and gave invaluable teachings for national and local agricultural officials in preparations for farming.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out that in order to make this year's farming a success, it was necessary to carry out plenty of good humus to the cold rice-seedling beds and sow the seeds effectively. He added that since chilly weather was expected in March and April, the rice seeds would bud out quickly and the seedlings grow well only when plenty of high-quality humus was brought into the rice seedling beds. That day he also advised the farm people to take good care of the beds so as to make all the seedlings sturdy.

In this way, at a time when the whole country was stirring in a festive mood after the election, the great leader continued with his firsthand guidance and took the trouble to guide agricultural work, so as to make sure that the whole country worked to meet the demands of the Juche farming method, from the very first process which has a decisive bearing on the year's farming.

Furthermore, in early March, when the whole countryside was busy preparing for sowing, the great leader personally decided the specific time of sowing on the cold rice-seedling beds. Considering that the spring weather was different from that in the previous year, he saw to it that the first-stage sowing was done in mid-March instead of in early March; and he gave meticulous teachings on the second-stage sowing to be done in mid-April instead of in early April.

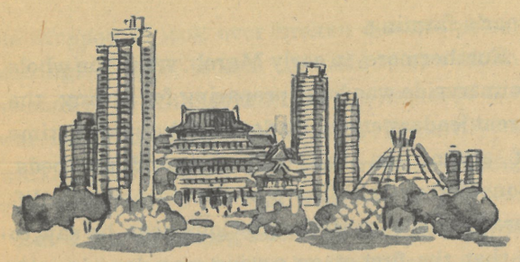
These teachings given by the great leader were the key to the unusual bumper crop last year. He had scientifically decided the time of sowing on the rice-seedling beds in spite of the protracted cold weather caused by the cold front, which nobody had expected.

It is the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is most anxious to make our people better off, who engages in the deepest meditations and studies to enable the farmers to farm on a scientific basis, as required by the Juche farming method, and who is best versed and most interested in farming. Therefore, the history of his dedication to the unending advance of our revolution will ever last with time.

Han Gum Tae

Korean Film Show in Tokyo

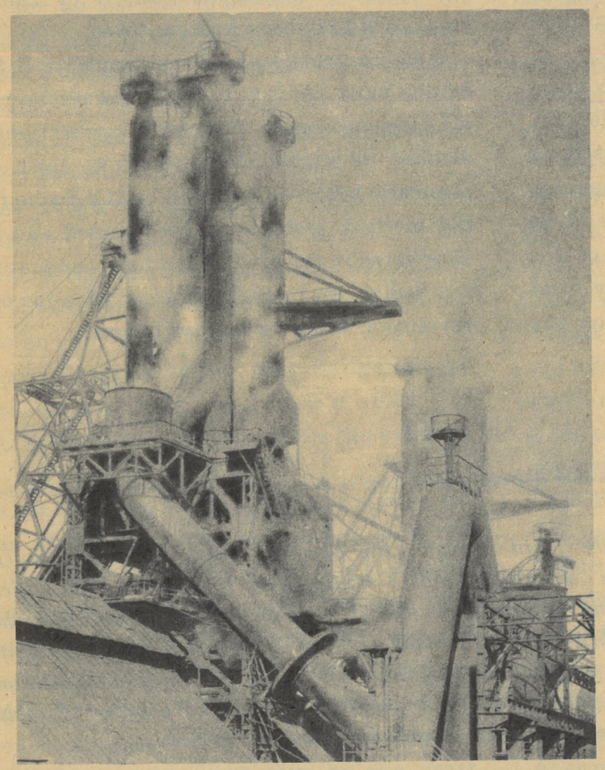
There was the Third Korean Film Show in Tokyo not long ago. Our documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Pays an Official State Visit to China" was on at this show. Present on the occasion were more than 300 Japanese. They included Yamamoto Satsuo, film director and President of the Japan-Korea Association; Hanawa Fujio, Chief Secretary of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung; and artists and other cultural workers and citizens.



Glory of Socialist Korea, Prosperous Country

The balmy April festival is come. The sun shines softly and all flowers vie with each other to blossom. Flowers, flowers, a sea of fragrant flowers stream onto Mansu Hill in Pyongyang, where stands the statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

On this auspicious national day, the birthday of the great leader, the land boils in an ecstasy of joy and the people reverently offer their greetings to him and wish him long life and good health. The great leader performed immortal exploits for the country and the people and, still today, he leads the Korean revolution. The whole land celebrates his birthday, wrapt in an indescribable thrill of joy and bliss.



A blast furnace in the Kim Chaek Iron Works

In the days of national ordeal, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung rose as the star of Korea and the great sun of the nation from the low-roofed thatched house in Mangyongdae, and traversed a long and glorious road of revolution.

The great leader waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years to save our nation from a terrible crisis. After liberation he led the Korean people to creation and construction for 40 years and opened an era of great national progress and prosperity in this land. These proud, brilliant pages shine in the Korean people's history of 5,000 years.

The conversion of Korea into a socialist country of Juche by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, is a resplendent

revolutionary exploit.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our country is widely known to the world public as the 'homeland of Juche' and is highly praised by them as the 'model country of socialism' ".

Korea, the most backward colonial, semi-feudal society, developed into a socialist power with advanced industry and agriculture in the shortest time, which is a legendary miracle, indeed.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, a giant comprehensive metallurgical centre up in the north, throbs violently day and night to create the "speed of the 80s". It runs on and on in the speed campaign with ardour hotter than molten iron and sends out an unending stream of iron, steel and rolled steel.

Along with this works, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Chongjin Steel Plant and other great metallurgical centres sprang up like a forest.

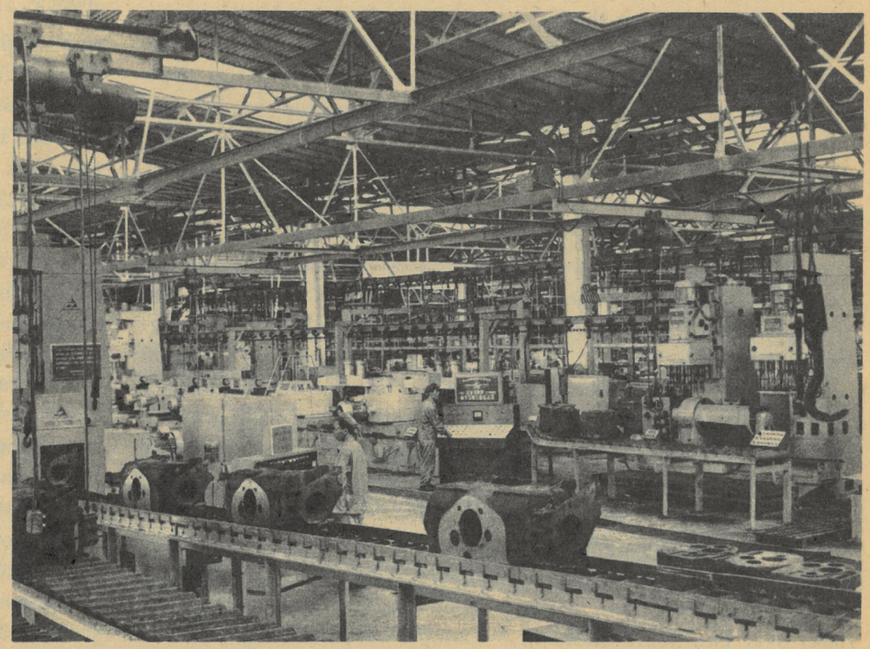
Today Korea's ferrous metal industry is quite independent. It has developed into a strong industry perfectly equipped with all processes—from the production of pig iron to that of steel, rolled steel and the 2nd-stage processed metal. And it satisfies the national economy's demands for various metals.

The same can be said of our chemical industry. Before liberation it turned out a small quantity of nitrogen fertilizer. But organic and inorganic chemical industries were built, and they produce phosphate fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, synthetic fibres including vinalon, movilon and Orlon and plastics such as vinyl chloride and polyethylene.

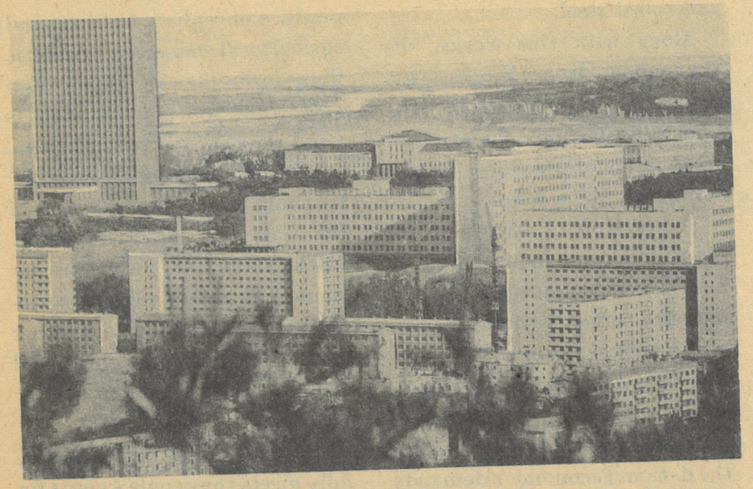
Our machine-building industry, built in the raging flames of the war, now produces heavy trucks, large tractors, electric locomotives, diesel engines, automatic lathes and many other giant machines, large ships, and complete sets of modern factory equipment.

Our dependable light industry fully meets the people's needs for consumer goods ranging from cloths to daily necessities by its own production.

Our industry, developed in a diversified way and equipped with modern techniques, firmly guarantees the independent and



Part of the automatic line in the Kumsong Tractor plant



Kim Il Sung University

creative lives of our people.

Throughout the whole period of socialist industrialization our industrial output increased at a high annual rate of 19.1 per cent. It jumped again during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), so that in 1976 our country could manufacture within five days as much industrial goods as in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

Over ten years ago our country caught up with developed industrial countries in the per-capita output of major industrial products and outstripped them in some items.

The year 1982 saw a fresh revolutionary upswing made in socialist construction amid the fierce blazes of the struggle for creation of the "speed of the 80s". That year many factories and enterprises fulfilled the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) over two years ahead of schedule. The gross industrial output value increased by 16.8 per cent as against 1981.

Our country successfully built modern industries in such a short time, which took other countries a few hundred years, and that on the ruins caused by the three years' war started by US imperialists. And she keeps leaping forward to make the greatest changes of the century.

As we recall this, we cannot but feel unbounded gratitude and reverence for the respected leader President Kim Il Sung. He liberated Korea from Japanese rule and expounded the great line of building an independent national economy based on the profound Juche idea and wisely led our people to implement this line.

Now, look at our socialist countryside which gathers in bumper harvests every year.

Let us cite some figures made public at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

In 1979 seven tractors operated for 100 hectares of arable land in plain areas and six in intermediate and mountainous areas. Chemical fertilizers applied to each hectare of fields amounted to 1.5 tons and weeding was done by chemical methods for 97 per cent of the total rice acreage. The per-hectare yield of grain reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize, so that 9 million tons of grain was produced.

There is no need to go into a tedious explanation of these figures, which specifically show the development of our agriculture.

Right after liberation our country produced a little over 2 million tons of grain. The per-hectare output of rice was 1-2 tons and that of maize 0.6 to 0.7 ton. This was our agriculture at the beginning.

Our country hit the production target of 9 million tons of food grains in the 1970s when the world underwent the most disastrous agricultural crisis or food crisis caused by abnormal weather. Today it plans to yield 15 million tons of grain in the "hopeless 1980s" when a foreign economist described hunger as the "ghost" of future, as the menace of the morrow.

Our country was successful in yielding 9.5 million tons of food

grains in 1982. This was the best harvest we have ever gathered. The whole country swayed with joy and everybody was proud of the unparalleled crops.

Farms in the plain areas on the West Sea turned out 14 to 15 tons of rice per hectare at the maximum and those in cold and misty areas on the East Sea did 10 to 12 tons. Farms in the plain areas along the East and West Seas reaped as much as 12 to 13 tons of maize per hectare of fields, while those on Paekdu Plateau produced 40 tons of potatoes per hectare and a fruit farm in Kangwon Province 120 tons of fruit per hectare of orchards.

"The Chilli Cooperative Farm in Sukchon County Distributes on an Average 10.5 Tons of Grain and a Large Sum of Money to Each Family" and "No. 7 Farm Shares Out over 260 Bags of Grain to Each Household" said newspaper headlines. Every share-out ground seethed with an ecstatic joy.

"Korea is now a symbol of bumper crops in the world," said a foreign agricultural minister, who looked round our farming areas.

There is no country like Korea. Despite the limited area of cultivated land and adverse geographical conditions, it produces food enough and to spare for all its population and lays in lots of surpluses every year.

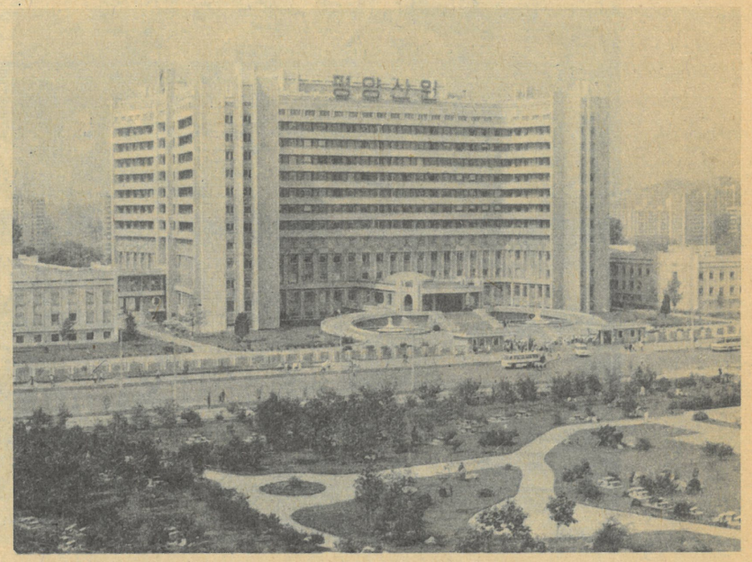
Korea gathers in copious crops year after year. If they are asked what is the secret of this miracle, our people will proudly answer: It is the great Juche farming method devised by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, which brings about rich fruit.

Indeed, the tremendous progress of our agriculture is unthinkable apart from the hard devoted efforts of the great leader; he authored the rural theses and conceived the Juche farming method on the experimental plots in his residence and during his long guidance trips to all parts of the country.

At present our country is celebrated as a prosperous, rich and strong socialist power, independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and national defence, as a people's paradise where all the ideals and desires of the working masses come true. It has the best socialist system and a revolutionary government which firmly maintains Chajusong in any circumstances; its self-reliant economy develops at a high speed, unaffected by worldwide economic upheavals; the socialist national culture flourishes in all its splendour; people lead happy lives and have no worries about food, clothing and shelter; and human dignity and worth is infinitely exalted. This is the proud reality of Korea which shines out along with the Juche idea.

Unemployment, poverty, inflation, tax, price rise, tuition fee and beggar—all these torment people in capitalist society. But they have long disappeared in our country, found only in dictionaries now.

The Korean people underwent the greatest suffering in contem-



The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

porary history. They languished in age-old backwardness and poverty and were subjected to ceaseless foreign aggression, only to lose their country. But, today they are a dignified people of a strong independency nobody dare slight, and a happy people who lead free, rich and civilized lives.

What a bright future lies ahead of flourishing Korea and its people!

The historic Sixth Party Congress advanced the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, which are to be attained in the 1980s.

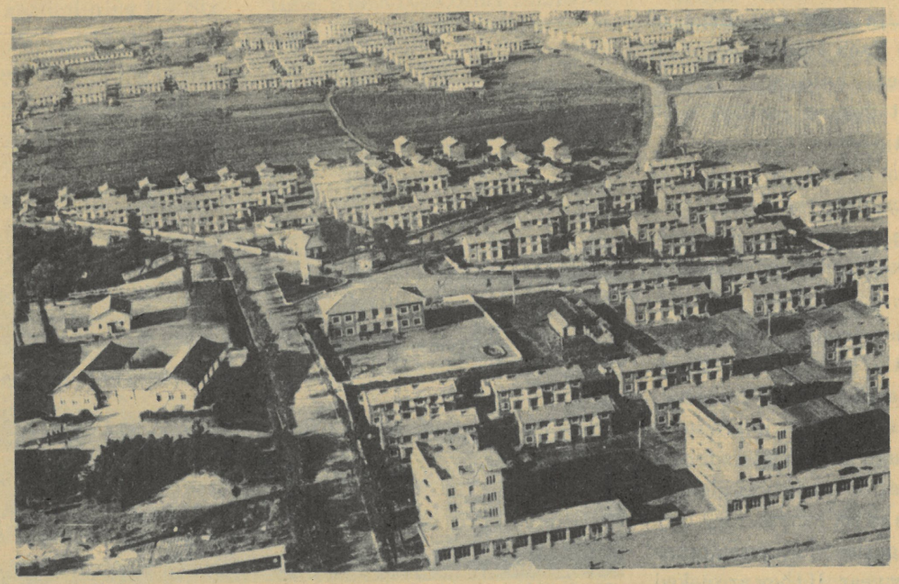
When these objectives are attained, our total annual industrial output value will be 3.1 times that of 1980 or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output. Then our people's material and cultural standards will attain a very high level. This is really thrilling.

These greatest changes of the century occurred in the case of a country and its people. They eloquently testify to the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and his sagacious leadership. From the early days of his revolutionary activities he nursed a grand plan to develop Korea into a prosperous socialist paradise clear of exploitation and oppression, and he carried on protracted arduous struggles and admirably translated his plan into reality.

The respected leader bestowed on our people the most valuable, beautiful and beneficial things, which no god, king or Saviour could do. Therefore, they earnestly wish him, the bright sun, to live long in good health and guide the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory as dynamically as ever. This wish has never left their minds.

On the morning of the April festival workers climb up Mansu Hill; farmers respectfully put floral baskets before the statue of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung; and the members of the Children's Union take good care of the monuments dedicated to his firsthand guidance. With a feeling of loyalty they all of them heartily wish him to live a long and healthy life for the refulgent future of the country and the people, for national reunification and the eternal happiness of our people.

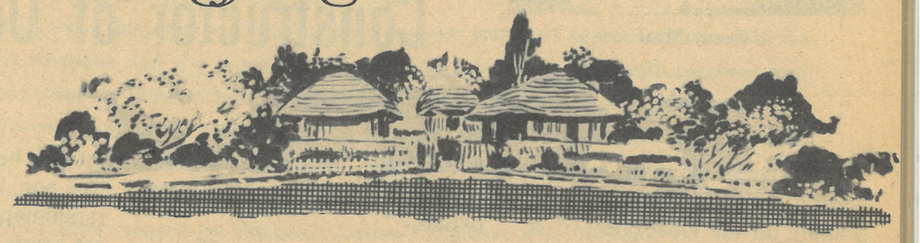
Kwon Gil Dong



Rural modern houses in Oguk-ri, Anak County

Poem

Mangyongdae



Li Ho Il

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae
The cradle of the song
I sing and sing
But cannot finish singing
Till the end of my life
O you are the best place in Korea
The lighthouse of Juche

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae
The motherly bosom
I call and call
The more I call
The more I pine for you
When your loved bosom was trodden down
And bleeding by the sword of Japanese imperialism
The revolutionary warriors in the snow-swept Paekdu
With longing hearts
Called your name and sang the song of liberation
O the name of the homeland
The lighthouse of hope.

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae
In a far-off land in the South
Amid flowers on a blue lake
My mind is always with you, the land of morning calm
The hill in a flowering paradise
O the spring lighthouse of Juche!

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae
I call and call anywhere anytime
You are a glorious land
Where I shall leave my soul on my death
O a people's sun rose and shines the world
The lighthouse of Juche

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae
Korea goes to you
A new world follows
Everybody looks up at you
The age of Juche sings of you
The lighthouse of hope!

A Great Man

Constructor of Oguk-ri

Oguk-ri is situated on the Orori plain, a 100 ri-wide granary on the west coast. It is called a model communist village.

Against a hillock thick with various fruit trees stand rows of two, three and four-storied dwelling houses as well as a number of commercial and service facilities; and cozy-looking creches and kindergartens and a school and a hospital dot the landscape. The village is also characterized by wide streets and lawns. The dwellings are very comfortable and functional, provided with modern equipment and household goods for cultured lives.

In former days Oguk-ri was a dilapidated hamlet which huddled together in a paddy field, like a gourd floating on the water. And the farmers had lived a miserable life one generation after another, with nothing but a few bowls with broken brims to hand down. But they are masters of this wonderful modern village today.

This model communist village has a moving story to tell.

One day in May 1974 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited Oguk-ri. After looking over the village for a good while, he wondered: **"Why haven't we built dwelling houses here? Haven't we got trucks and bricks?"**

The accompanying officials were conscience-stricken to hear his anxious tone of voice.

The respected leader had proposed to build modern dwellings in farming areas entirely at state expense and, accordingly, in the village of Oguk-ri too, thatched hovels had all been replaced by neat-looking modern houses. Therefore, the villagers had been quite satisfied with this, and had not been much interested in the construction of new dwelling houses. However, the fatherly leader was so greatly concerned for providing them with better shelter.

The accompanying personnel were so sorry for him that they couldn't utter a word. The leader said that Oguk-ri farmed very well and that splendid modern dwellings should be built for the farmers. He suggested that the construction should be started next day, promising to help the project in person.

Next morning the respected leader held a conference of people in charge of rural construction at Sinchon. At the conference he personally selected a place where the dwellings were to be erected, and he even taught how they should look like and how their interior arrangements should be made. He set a task of building houses for a thousand families in a year.

He then had a construction corps organized and helped the officials concerned to secure means of transporting construction materials.

All of a sudden the leader said: **"Who is going to take charge of the construction? There must be someone who is responsible for it."**

Silence prevailed over the assembly. His kindly eyes wandered around the conference room, before he declared: **"I will be the constructor of Oguk-ri myself."**

These words created a stir among the participants.

The respected leader is going to assume charge of the construction of a tiny farming village! They exclaimed to themselves.

The people were profoundly touched by his sublime will to lead the farmers who had lived poor and unlettered, downtrodden and humiliated in the past, to the high eminence of the ideal society as soon as possible.

Oguk-ri rose as a model communist village, whose constructor is none other than the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLES

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have invaluable experience in knocking out Japanese troops of aggression armed to the teeth with modern weapons and the latest military technology, by using small numbers and backward weapons during the harsh armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist marauders."

During the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle many battles were fought under complex military and political situations and great adversities. But Korean People's Revolutionary Army units won a brilliant victory whenever they fought, because they employed the unique guerrilla tactics created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

April this year we are observing the 50th and 45th anniversaries of many battles. Some of these battles are introduced below.

Battle to Defend Xiaowangqing Guerrilla Zone

On April 17, 1933, a large number of enemy troops crawled into the narrow valley of Mt. Steeple in the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone. Our guerrillas had known this and lay in ambush for the enemy on each flank of the mountain ridge and gave them a baptism of bullets and stones. The enemy soldiers ran about in confusion and fell in bunches.

The enemy lined up and attempted again and again to make a dash, but it was of no avail. They fled leaving many dead and wounded on the steep slope. Next day the enemy changed their tactics and adopted a pincer movement from three directions. They were wiped out, however. The guerrillas allured and ambushed them. The enemy made repeated attacks, even mobilizing airplanes only to be crushed each time. Hard hit for two consecutive days, the enemy troops were worn out and camped outside the guerrilla zone. A few guerrillas stole into the camp by night and fired and slipped out. The enemy was helter-skelter and fired among themselves, which caused them many casualties.

However, the enemy again tried to attack the guerrilla zone on April 19. Our guerrilla tactics forced them to fight among themselves to exhaustion.

In this way, after three days' battle they flurried off, leaving over 400 corpses behind. The enemy threw more than 1,500 troops into the Xiaowangqing battle, supported by planes and guns, whereas the guerrillas had only two companies. However, the brilliant victory was won by us because the battle was commanded by the great leader General Kim Il Sung, applying his unique guerrilla tactics.

Jiazaishui Battle Won with Help of Old Woman

On April 8, 1938, the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army stealthily besieged the Jiazaishui village to deal a blow at the enemy troops entrenched there. The guerrillas entered the village and prevailed over the enemy in an instant. But the enemy troops at the northeastern battery doggedly resisted, firing without letup. Our small detachment entrusted with the task of capturing the battery, had been unable to spot the entrance to the battery. They dropped in at a farmer's house nearby to find out its whereabouts. A woman named Cho O Son greeted them warmly and said that it would be difficult for them to find the door as the enemy had camouflaged it effectively. She picked up an ax at the kitchen and went out with the soldiers. On reaching the door, the woman began to break it with the ax. The enemy found her and showered her with a hail of bullets. The guerrillas urged

her to go back because it was dangerous. But she ignored their advice and continued her work.

At last the door was destroyed and the guerrillas rushed into the battery and liquidated the enemy. In this way the battle ended in our victory.

People Sent into Stitches

A battle was fought at Shierdaogou on April 10, 1938. In this battle the main unit of the KPRA dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist troops of aggression and achieved great results.

In order to recover from their setback, the enemy rushed reinforcements to Shierdaogou after the battle. The Jap troops raised a racket, searching every nook and corner to capture the guerrillas. At last, they found a corpse in plain clothes. They bragged that they had captured a communist. Then they cut off his head and hung it on an electric pole to instil terror into the hearts of the inhabitants.

Next day, they received an inquiry about the chief of a police sub-station of another district, who was said to have gone to Shierdaogou and been missing. They hunted up and down the village, but in vain. Now, their suspicion fell on the head hung on the pole. It was his. They were all in a flurry, because the family of the dead would come at any moment and see the ghastly sight. So they had a cobbler put the head on the body. They paid three *won* for the job. This tragi-comedy sent the eye-witnesses to stitches.

Notice to the Enemy

Following the victorious battle in Shierdaogou, the great leader General Kim Il Sung mapped out a plan to attack Liudaogou, the enemy's den. He had our scouts reconnoitre the place more than once and, then, sent a notice to the enemy. It said that a KPRA unit would assault Liudaogou. The enemy was terror-stricken and at a loss what to do. But he did not send his men on the notified date. The enemy slackened their vigilance. He sent them another notice on our planned raid. The enemy trembled like a leaf and passed a few wakeful nights. However, the KPRA men did not hit them this time either. Now the enemy were completely relaxed. Precisely then or on April 26, 1938, the great leader General Kim Il Sung ordered the main unit of the KPRA and Chinese anti-Japanese units to make a surprise attack on Liudaogou. That day our army killed, wounded and captured most of the enemy, and seized large quantities of weapons, clothes and food.

Taking a Machinegun Himself

The great leader General Kim Il Sung withdrew his main unit from Liudaogou and moved it to Shuangshanzi. He anticipated that the enemy would pull their forces together and pursue our unit. He conceived an idea of hitting the enemy there again.

As had been expected, the enemy surged to Shuangshanzi on April 27, 1938. The great leader let the enemy come near and ordered his men to shoot. In the difficult situation he commanded the battle composedly. He even took a machinegun himself and mowed down the attackers. This encouraged his men, who displayed peerless heroism and self-sacrificingness.

The enemy assaulted us several times, only to get heavy losses each time. In this way they suffered another ignominious defeat at Shuangshanzi.

Our brilliant victories won in the 15 years of anti-Japanese armed struggle fully demonstrate the effectiveness of the unique guerrilla tactics of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Korean Revolution Museum (6)

Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Crowned with Victory

Rooms Nos. 26-27 of the Korean Revolution Museum are devoted to relics and materials on preparations for greeting the great event of national liberation and on historic military operations for it.

In the early 1940s the great leader President Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the internal and external situations and advanced a new policy of activity for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA); and he organized and guided the struggle to implement this policy.

Exhibited in the rooms are materials on the outstanding military thought and noble moral qualities of the great leader, and on KPRA men's unbounded faithfulness to him, indomitable fighting spirit and patriotism.

Rendezvous and Radio Apparatuses

In the early 1940s, as the Second World War expanded in Europe, Japanese imperialists ignited the Pacific War and mobilized all the manpower and material resources of Korea for their war of aggression. When they were frantically intensifying "punitive" operations against the KPRA, the great leader foresaw the collapse of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of Korea, and formed many small units and groups and sent them to different places at home and abroad.

The Korean Revolution Museum exhibits a watch used by the great leader at the time, and pistols, binoculars, magnetic compasses and many other things belonging to KPRA men.

Everywhere they went, the small units and groups dealt military blows to the enemy and, at the same time, intensified their political activities among the masses and made full preparations to enable the entire Korean people to join in the final battle for national liberation when a favourable situation arrived.

They had contacts with each other mainly through radio and rendezvous as seen in the pictures.

The great leader not only ensured coordinated guidance to their activities by wireless, but also went to their places to direct their work.

Great Leader's Writing "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well"

As elsewhere in the Korean Revolution Museum, Rooms Nos. 26-27 keep many historic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

His work "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well" was published when imperialist Japan was put on the defensive in Asia and, in Europe, fascist Italy and Germany were floundering broken in the back.

One day in mid-September 1943, when the decisive battle with the aggressors of Japanese imperialism was close at hand,

the great leader told a political instructor to draw a Korean map, which was marked with celebrated mountains and rivers, rich plains, lakes, inexhaustible underground resources, local specialities, and even with places of scenic beauty and historic interest and cultural remains. Next day he brought together political cadres and instructors of all units in a lecture room. There, in the room they all shouted for joy at the sight of the Korean map hung by the lecturer's table and gathered in front of it. They were excited to see their beloved homeland.

Looking round at them the great leader said:

"Today when the great event of national liberation is at hand I am going to talk to you about the need to intensify the study of the homeland and also about some urgent tasks."

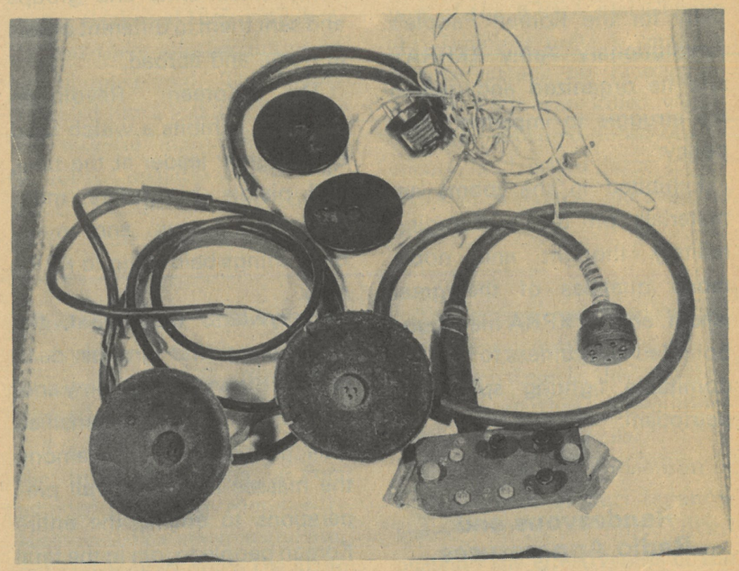
He made an important speech entitled "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," pointing at the map. He said that KPRA commanders and men should study Korean history and geography well. He also stressed the need to further intensify the work of the anti-Japanese national united front, build up revolutionary bases at different places in the homeland, expand and strengthen the armed ranks and more fully prepare KPRA officers and soldiers politically and militarily. Thereafter KPRA personnel worked hard to master his work and fought vigorously to carry out the tasks set out in it.

Military Training for Great Event of National Liberation

The pictures in the museum show clearly that the commanding officers and men of the KPRA conducted intensive military training for the great event of national liberation.

In order to combine their wealthy experience in guerrilla warfare with modern military techniques, the KPRA had intensive regular army training in offensive, defensive and amphibious operations as well as paratrooping operations to be carried out deep in the homeland.

One day in the spring of 1944 there was the first demonstration training in paratrooping, which left indelible impressions on the KPRA men. The great leader made a descent in a parachute first, so as to instil confidence and courage into his men. His men had tried hard to dissuade him from doing the dangerous practice. He said: **"How can I ask you to practice**



Parts of the radio used by a woman soldier of the KPRA, boundlessly faithful to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, during the period of small-unit activity from 1941 to 1943

chuting if I don't myself because of danger?"

He made rounds of many training centres to lead his men in practice. Under his guidance his men became able political workers equipped with seasoned art of leadership or competent commanders prepared for any modern warfare.

"New Tales of Korea"

Already then there were many press reports about the Korean people's profound respect for the great leader President Kim Il Sung. In 1944 a Japanese government-paid scholar conducted a public-opinion poll, and referred to the reuslts in his book "New Tales of Korea". He said: "I gathered sixth-year pupils from a primary school and second-year students from a middle school in south Korea and asked them, 'Who do you think is the greatest man among the Japanese (including Koreans)? Be honest, there is no need to give your names'. To my surprise, 67 per cent put down 'General Kim Il Sung.'"

Even when the fascist suppression of Japanese imperialism was at its zenith, the Korean people highly esteemed the great leader and were firmly resolved to act in concert with the KPRA under his command.

The KPRA under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung landed in Sonbong to liberate the homeland

Revolutionary workers and other people, educated by political workers of the KPRA and members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, formed a secret society "Kim Il Sung Corps". Members of this patriotic resistance organization vigorously carried on underground activities against Japan and kept spreading their organizational network in major factories, enterprises, ports and military construction sites and even among the Korean workers taken to Japan for forced labour.

Under the direction of Comrade Kim Won Ju, a cousin of the great leader, an anti-Japanese armed body called the "National Liberation Corps" was formed to prepare for an armed revolt; iron workers in Pyongyang made arms secretly to join the KPRA; young Koreans, pressganged into a Japanese marine corps unit stationed in Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province and into other services of the Japanese imperialist army, prepared for mutinies. The whole land of Korea was on the move, and 23 million Koreans were making themselves ready for the decisive battle.

Operations for National Liberation

On August 9, 1945, the great leader ordered all units of the KPRA to open the final offensive to liberate the country.

On his orders, the KPRA, in close coordination with the Red Army, went over to an all-out offensive and advanced like a hurricane. The hard-hitting main force of the KPRA overran in a twinkling the border strongholds which the enemy had

boasted of as an "impregnable defence line," crossed the Tuman River and liberated a broad area of the country.

KPRA men in the advance troops of the amphibious unit, landed in Sonbong in close cooperation with ground units and pushed on towards Rajin and Chongjin, expanding their theatre of action.

Other KPRA units which had covered our flanks, dealt fatal blows to the Kwantung Army of Japanese imperialism, fighting battle after battle and thrust to the Tuman River.

The small units and political workers of the KPRA active in the homeland under the great leader's plan for the decisive battle, forcefully mobilized people's armed detachments, armed rebels organizations and broad sections of people for armed uprisings. Armed detachments actively helped the advancing KPRA, wiping out Japs, destroying the enemy's ruling agencies, harassing the enemy's rear in different parts of the country.

Having suffered an irretrievable defeat in face of the fierce attacks of our units and the active struggle of the people, Japanese imperialists hastily announced unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945, only a week after the start of the operations to liberate the country. In this way our people's glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle was crowned with victory.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese armed struggle triumphantly, and liberated the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism; thus he opened up a highroad to the building of a new society, upheld the dignity and honour of the Korean people and demonstrated their indomitable revolutionary spirit and heroic stamina to the whole world.

Kim Sun Ryong

KPRA men disarm the vanquished Japanese imperialist aggressors

Determined Stance

The Korean people defeated Japanese and American imperialist aggressors, so as to achieve national independence and creditably defend national dignity and honour. This is because the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Korean People's Army, led the Korean people to fight resolutely against any formidable enemy.

Japanese imperialists occupied Korea and early in the 1930s tightened their colonial fascist rule in an attempt to turn Korea into a "solid rear" for invasion of the continent. On the other hand, the cold-blooded aggressors indiscriminately slaughtered Koreans and looted their property in order to frustrate their anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Korean people were at the crossroad of life or death; they had to die meekly or resist the enemy. The great leader had a firm determination to destroy Japanese imperialist aggressors through armed struggle and roused the Korean people to the sacred war for national liberation. Under the slogan "Arms are our life! Arms for arms!" the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was founded in the forest of Antu on April 25, 1932. This was a war declaration made to the "Greater Empire of Japan" by the young General—the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

Japanese imperialists likened the anti-Japanese guerrilla army to a "grain of sand in the ocean": It had no home front and could not receive any regular-army support.

But what was the outcome of the fight between a "grain of sand in the ocean" and the "invincible Imperial Army"?

The great leader strengthened the revolutionary forces by relying on the masses and created and employed superb and protean guerrilla tactics. The result was that he knocked out Japanese imperialists and liberated Korea in the 1940s.

On June 25, 1950 US imperialists instigated the south Korean puppet clique to launch an invasion of our two-year-old Republic. The fledgling Republic had stern ordeals to surmount.

That very day an emergency Cabinet meeting was called in Pyongyang. The great leader laughed a boisterous laugh and smiled a bright smile. This cleared away the grave and tense atmosphere prevailing in the meeting hall. He said:

"Americans think nothing of Koreans. As a saying goes, a wolf must be dealt with a club. We Koreans should teach a good lesson to the Yankees, who despise us and pounce on us."

These stern, adamant and resolute words served as a manifesto which implanted confidence in certain victory in the hearts of the Korean people and the men and officers of the People's Army.

The outcome of the war was a foregone conclusion.

The Korean people went to war against the aggressors in high spirits. The People's Army destroyed them and liberated Seoul, their bulwark, three days after the outbreak of the war. The enemy had bragged that "they would take breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju."

Driven into a frenzy of fury, US imperialists hurled the US 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions and other huge troops into the Korean war. They set up the headquarters of the US 8th Army in Taejon and that of "the UN Forces" in Tokyo and appointed the notorious warmaniac MacArthur the "Commander". They even assumed commanding powers over the south Korean puppet army.

Now, the reactionary public opinion of the world ranted that "north Korea's capacity for war would diminish rapidly and that the US troops would be able to switch over to a large-

scale offensive at the front."

The great leader issued an order to strike the US imperialist aggressors more resolutely and mercilessly. Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the prevailing military situation, he advanced a strategic policy of encircling and annihilating the main enemy forces in the area of Taejon, and commanded this operation himself.

As a result, the People's Army overran at a breath the defence positions along the Kum River, which the enemy had vaunted as "the line of showdown" or "the last line of defence", and liberated Taejon. It besieged and crushed many enemy troops, including "ever-victorious" US 24th Division, and captured its commander. US imperialists replaced one notorious butcher general with the other and threw almost all their elite forces and the south Korean puppet army, as well as the troops from 15 satellites, into the Korean war and carried out all sorts of "offensives" in succession. But they were destined to lose the war. The confrontation of our young Republic in the 1950s with America which boasted of being the strongest in the world, ended in the former's victory.

Early in 1968 the US imperialist armed spy ship Pueblo intruded deep into our territorial waters and was engaged in hostile acts. It was captured by the self-defensive measures of the Korean People's Army.

US imperialists should have admitted their crime against the Korean people and apologized to them. But, like a thief crying after thief, they massed huge invasion forces, including aircraft carriers, off our east coast and in south Korea and threatened to take "retaliatory action" at once.

A grave situation developed in which war might break out at any moment. Some people were concerned about the fate of the Korean people. Would the Korean people yield to the threat of US imperialism or defend the honour of Juche Korea and national dignity to the last? The world's attention was focussed on Korea.

At the time the great leader solemnly declared that our people and the People's Army would return the US imperialists' "retaliation" for retaliation and all-out war for all-out war. This declaration gave an infinite joy to our friends around the world and struck fear into the hearts of US imperialists. The aggressors were again forced to kneel down before the Korean people and made an official apology to them.

US imperialists still occupy south Korea by force of arms and make frantic efforts for war preparations in order to realize their aggressive ambition, which they had failed to in the 1950s.

If they will force a showdown on us, the Korean people and the People's Army will wipe out the enemy without mercy and win the final victory.

Yun Won Son

Phraseology

Communist Revolutionaries of Juche Type

Communist revolutionaries of the Juche type mean the revolutionaries who are fully equipped with the Juche idea and dedicate their all to the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche. They are those who have a Juche outlook on the world. They are armed with the ideas, theories and methods of Juche and strive to apply them in revolutionary practice.

They are true revolutionaries, people's servants who not only fight to overthrow all exploiting classes and systems and defend the interests of the working class and other working people, but also do their all to fully realize the Chajusong of the working masses.

Political Essay

Song of Dearest Wishes

The April holiday, the greatest national jubilee, has come. On the glorious 15th day of April the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born under everybody's blessings.

Streets and village roads leading to Mangyongdae where the great sun rose, are adorned enchantingly with waving spring flowers to express the unspeakable joy of the people of this country.

The fragrant spring scent floating over the thatched roof of the beloved home seems to convey the heartiest wishes of the people that fill the whole of the country.

On the morning of the balmy spring day, when everything revives under the grateful rays of the sun, our people's purest and warmest feeling of reverence for the great leader turns into a flowery stream which flows on and on to Mangyongdae.

The workers who bring about a great leap forward through a fierce struggle for the "speed of the 80s" and the farmers who tame whimsical nature by the powerful Juche farming method and add a brilliant page to the contemporary annals of agriculture, make deep respectful bows this morning towards the home in Mangyongdae over which the great morn of Korea dawned.

They are joined by the revolutionists and other people in south Korea who have broadened their theatre of battle for the reunification revolution in the downtrodden land to crush the stronghold of dictatorship, and also by the overseas Koreans who always live with the motherland though they are in far-away alien lands.

The whole country resounds with songs of unbounded gratitude and earnest wishes for the great leader President Kim Il Sung, whom they greeted for the first time in their history of five thousand years. Why not?

Korea was in the unbreakable chains of colonial slavery; she had been struck off the world map.

The golden tapestry of three thousand *ri* brimmed over with treasures. The fertile plains and fields produced an abundance of grain and fruit. Our people's long-cherished yet modest desire was to enjoy a free, decent life on this soil. They wanted to have liberty and dignity and live in their own country without being humiliated by others; they wanted to live free from cold and hunger, even in small thatch-roofed houses; they wanted to get at least one of their children educated. This was the indelible, unanimous desire cherished one generation after another.

This modest desire, however, was mercilessly shattered under the iron heel of Japanese imperialist aggressors. Their desire was earnest, but they could find no way to realize it; they were gripped by anger, which failed to turn into strength, and Korea could do nothing but to wail.

The Korean people did not think they were destined to be slaves; and they fought bloody battles burning with righteous indignation, but it was of no avail.

"There was no great man, no hero who could guide me on the right road. I wish I could meet a great man who would save our humiliated and downtrodden nation with a history of five thousand years, and find its legitimate place in the world. Oh, I wonder when such a hero would appear—"

Thus shouted An Jung Gun, a fervent soul who assassinated Ito Hirobumi, the arch aggressor of Japanese imperialism, and died on the gallows. His anxious wish was shared by all the rest of the Korean people. Their desire to have a great leader, an outstanding guider who would rescue Korea, was incomparably stronger than that of the farmer

who awaits rain after years of drought or that of the wayfarer who looks for an oasis in the desert.

And a great sun rose over this land to satisfy the ardent aspirations of the times and the people, and it is none other than the great leader of our people President Kim Il Sung.

His birth was a great national festivity which brought a hope of resurrection to Korea whose vein was being cut off after five thousand years; it was the solemn sunrise of human, class and national emancipation; and the bright dawn of a new world where man is most respected and regarded as most important.

For more than one half century the great leader President Kim Il Sung has led the revolution and, under his leadership, the independent and dignified new life of our people blossomed out and the oppressed masses appeared in the arena of history as masters of their own destiny. It is under his leadership that the glorious age of Juche arrived in this land and the august period of great national prosperity spread out.

The people's desire and the nation's cause were fully realized by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in this oppressed and overrun country, which had suffered from poverty and hunger.

Instead of in tiny thatch-roofed houses, our people are now living in brightly-lit multi-storied apartments or neat tile-roofed houses; they have no worries or cares whatsoever about clothing, food, medical care, enjoying independent and creative happy lives to their hearts' content. Under the socialist system in our country everybody, young and old, studies to their satisfaction, without paying a penny, though few children would have opportunities of learning in the past.

Word cannot describe the great leader President Kim Il Sung's love for the people. He has always held them in his fond embrace and bore their pains and aspirations in his mind.

Our people carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in such a short time; prevailed over the aggressors of US imperialism proud of their being the "strongest" in the world and demonstrated their heroic mettle to the whole world; and shattered the manoeuvres of internal and external enemies at every step and brought about the heyday of the nation unparalleled in its history of five thousand years. All this is due entirely to President Kim Il Sung the great leader.

The turning and twisting rivulet of the national history which would flow wearily carrying misfortunes and backwardness, was changed with a great river meandering into a vast ocean of humanity's ideal society, exalting the prestige of Juche Korea all over the world.

Throughout their long history the Korean people have never had such high national pride and revolutionary confidence as today. This is why they extol the great leader President Kim Il Sung's kind and benevolent embrace as fatherly embrace; he has always found his joy in the happiness of the people and dedicated all his life to their benefit.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people who have traversed the arduous yet glorious road of revolution and construction along with the Party trust and follow our Party unfailingly with the utmost faith, a faith reaffirmed through their own experience, and entrust it with their destiny."

Through their life experience our people have realized that thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung the country prospers and they are happy and have a bright future before them. Therefore, they entrust their destiny entirely to him and pledge their allegiance until the end of the sun and the moon.

On the warm spring day tens of thousands of flowers vie with each other to bloom emitting sweet scent all over the time-honoured Mangyongdae. The flowers and trees are impregnated with the

pure hearts of our people. They have tended them with utmost devotion, for they love Mangyongdae so much, where the resplendent sun of Juche came up. There are several-hundred-year-old junipers planted with earnest wishes for the long life and good health of the great leader President Kim Il Sung; rhododendrons which flower with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu; the magnolias brought in from a remote valley in Chagang Province, etc... The members of Li Gwan Do's platoon of the Pyongyang Passenger Train Service Corps plant choice trees and flowers in Mangyongdae with devoted care every year since 1955.

The zeal to make Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, more beautiful, the pure desire to hold the great leader President Kim Il Sung in greater esteem, is cherished in the heart of everybody. The students of the Sinso Senior Middle School in Kaepung County situated on the Military Demarcation Line have brought and implanted well-tended camelias in Mangyongdae for 15 years; and a family in Paechon County has, for three generations, helped build up the historic place with white bell-flowers, symbol of longevity.

Just as sunflowers follow the sun, so the people throughout the nation revere the great leader President Kim Il Sung and march stoutly to accomplish the Juche cause under the guidance of the glorious Party Central Committee. This is the revolutionary quality they have nowadays.

They live and work with such unfailing attitudes that on the morning of the greatest national holiday, their hearts flutter in joyous emotions like the sea in sunrise, and their earnest feelings of reverence turn into a song of best wishes which echoes across the hills and rivers.

This morning people look back on the life of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, adorned with numberless tremendous achievements and indescribably noble personality; and they are enwrapped in the deepest feeling of reverence and shout aloud:

Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

May you live long in good health, leader!

Han Ho Gun

Phraseology

General Ideological Mobilization Movement for Nation-Building

The general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building is a movement launched after liberation to rouse the masses to carry out the tasks set for the period of transition to socialism. It is not only a great movement for ideological remoulding to build a new country and a new society but also a patriotic mass movement closely linked with economic construction. It is an ideological remoulding movement to do away with all the depraved and decadent conventions and ways of life left over by Japanese imperialism and develop the spirit, traits of character, morality and militancy befitting the builders of a democratic new Korea and create a vibrating and pulsating ethos.

The main targets of ideological battle in this movement were ideological residues and evil habits of imperialism and feudalism, such as servile disposition, flunkeyism, national nihilism, corrupt, decadent and epicurean manners and customs.

The ideological education through this movement was aimed, first, at arming the masses with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to build a democratic state with the attitude of the masters, overcoming difficulties with their own efforts; secondly, at arming them with lofty patriotism to place the interests of society as a whole before those of individuals and take good care of state property; and, third, at equipping all people with a lofty moral quality based on collectivism to help and lead each other ahead.

Through the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building a great change took place in the ideological consciousness of our people after liberation. This movement was the beginning of the ideological revolution in our country.

Poem

KIM IL SUNG, the Leader of the World

Muhammad Ali Abkatati (Sudan)

Kim Il Sung the great leader
He became fighter in his early youth
He appeared as teacher of all people
Irrespective of race and colour
He provides them with arms for revolution
And shines the universe with his sunlight

Wherever fight goes on
The people shout with their whole heart:
Kim Il Sung our leader
Kim Il Sung a great sun
Our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung
Long live, long live Comrade Kim Il Sung

Kim Il Sung, the people's leader
He hugs the whole world in his arms
Under his sunshine fruits ripen
Smiles beam over the lips of children
He is in the hearts of people
And plans to bring bliss to the whole world

Wherever fight goes on
The people shout with their whole heart:
Kim Il Sung our leader
Kim Il Sung a great sun
Our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung
Long live, long live Comrade Kim Il Sung

Kim Il Sung the genius of revolution
He authored the great Juche idea
Under this national hero
A paradise of hope rose in Korea
He kindled the torch of Juche
And shows the road for humanity

Wherever fight goes on
The people shout with their whole heart:
Kim Il Sung our leader
Kim Il Sung a great sun
Our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung
Long live, long live Comrade Kim Il Sung

Kim Il Sung the leader of the world
He meets the aspirations of mankind
In the forefront as inspirer of struggle
He makes a history immortal
Under the banner against imperialism and America
He hastens the ideal of humanity to come true

Wherever fight goes on
The people shout with their whole heart:
Kim Il Sung our leader
Kim Il Sung a great sun
Our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung
Long live, long live Comrade Kim Il Sung

Genius in Leadership and Incarnation of Miracle

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the lodestar of human liberation and a radiant, great sun. He created the imperishable Juche idea and opened up a true road for the world's oppressed people to achieve national, class and human liberation." These are the words of Bestein Olassen, professor of the University of Iceland. He added as follows:

"Many centuries have passed since the beginning of human history, but no one has ever enunciated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It is only the great leader President Kim Il Sung, equipped with outstanding thought, uncommon insight and brilliant intelligence, who regarded the dignity of man as most valuable and authored a homocentric philosophy which enables man to carve out his destiny independently and creatively.

"President Kim Il Sung is a great man who enjoys the highest respect, love and adoration from millions upon millions of people in the world."

Today revolutionary people throughout the world highly admire the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's greatness, sagacious guidance and lofty moral qualities, and express their boundless respect and adoration for him.

Puad Ayubi, Syrian translator-writer and physician, had this to say: "I have long been engaged in the translation and publication in Arabic of classic works of President Kim Il Sung, preeminent thinker and theoretician and author of the Juche idea. Through my work I learnt the revolutionary essence, fundamental principle and profound contents of the Juche idea, and more deeply realized that this idea is the guiding idea of revolution and construction and the master key for all victories. Great President Kim Il Sung is the outstanding leader and guider of world revolution in the present age. He is a genius in leadership and incarnation of miracle; he has admirably applied his ideas and theories in practice. Also, he is a benevolent father, whose love for the people knows no bounds."

Chao Ago Badoadui, Deputy General Bureau Director of the Togolese newspaper "La Nouvelle Marche", pointed out: Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Korea built the foundations of socialist industrialization in a short span of time after the war, and has exalted her dignity in the world as a powerful socialist industrial state. Negligible, tiny factories grew up into large factories with modern equipment. Korea's countryside has no traces of backwardness any more; it has become a cultured socialist farming area where people farm with machines and chemicals. I am sure that Korea will be a communist paradise in the near future."

The Tanzanian newspaper "Uhuru" wrote: "The Korean people have as their national leader President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, genius in creation and construction, preeminent strategist, and true father of the people, so they are proud of their happiness, glory and confidence of today. Those who are acquainted with Chollima Korea, praise it like this: 'Korea works miracles beyond all imagination'; 'Korea is a spring which promises a brilliant future for mankind'. They extol President Kim Il Sung, who worked Korean miracles, and brought prosperity to the Republic, as 'the greatest man of all ages past and to come'; 'a great guider in the age of Chajusong'; and a 'preeminent leader born of our age.' He is credited with the everlasting prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. His good health and longevity is a must for a brighter future of Korea and the dynamic advance of mankind towards independent development. We heartily wish President Kim Il Sung long life and good health for the reunification of Korea and the prosperity and happiness of its generations to come, and for the peace and security of the world."

"We'll Believe and Follow Only General KIM IL SUNG"

As the years roll on and the days go by, the south Korean people's hearts beat more violently with the ardent desire to live in the warm embrace of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung whom they hold in high esteem and adore as the sun of the nation.

Recently a worker named Pak in Chongro district, Seoul, said to his jobless colleagues that "the day will surely come when we workers in the south will be well-off, too," and he added: "They say that in the north governed by General Kim Il Sung, there is no unemployment and no one worries about food or housing. The north is a paradise for the masses, indeed. The populace in the south can live well, too, only under the General's independent government."

A certain Kim, a religionist in Tongsomun-dong in Songbuk district, Seoul, had this to say: "General Kim Il Sung is the saviour of our nation and the eternal sun that illuminates the road to be followed by our nation. Only when the south is governed by General Kim Il Sung, will we people be saved from the plight of today."

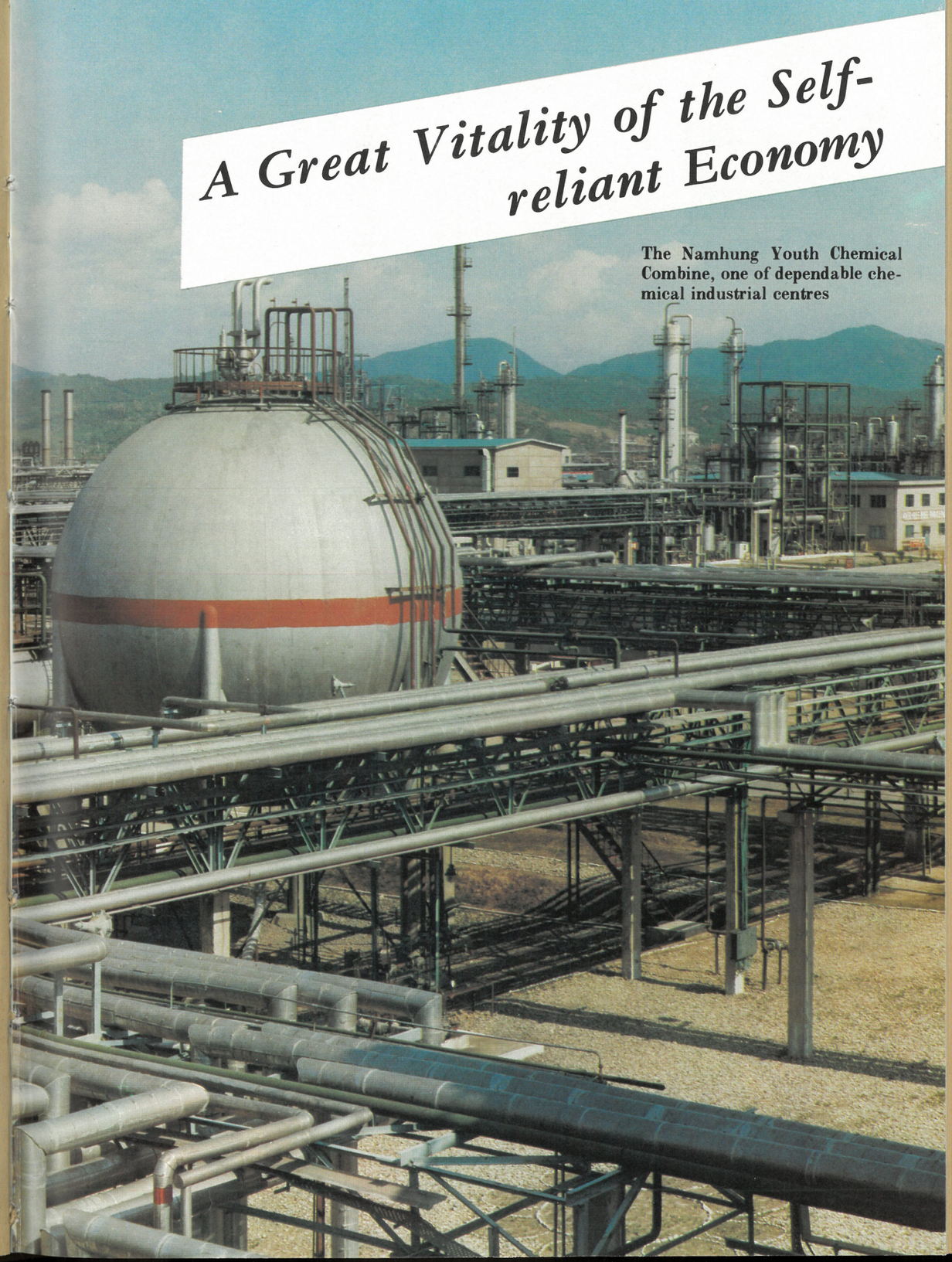
A certain Li who lives in a rented room in the same district, said to one of his impoverished colleagues: "Whenever the hard life harasses me, my mind turns to the north," and continued: The General runs his government for the welfare of the people. He has provided the people with happy lives, and yet, they say, he visits ordinary people at their homes to acquaint himself with every detail of their livelihood. With parental care he checks to see if the rooms are well heated and kimchi is pickled sufficiently. If I could live in such a wonderful world even once, I shall die without regret.

What these people say reflects the earnest desire of the south Korean people subjected to the severest maltreatment, contempt, exploitation and oppression under the cruel fascist rule of US imperialists and their stooges. This is why as their misfortunes grow and they become more badly off, the south Korean people repose firm confidence in the great leader President Kim Il Sung and reaffirm their resolution to fight to facilitate national reunification, looking up at the northern half of the Republic, where he is, as a beacon of hope.

Some time ago, a woman in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, said to her family: "Thanks to General Kim Il Sung a happy future is in store for us people and the reunification of the country is firmly guaranteed. Let all of us believe and follow only General Kim Il Sung."

An old man named Choe in Sokcho in the south Korean province of Kangwon, said: "America occupies the south today to hinder us populace from living under the government of the General". He stressed this way: "However, the people's respect for great General Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation is growing stronger; it has become the trend of the times to follow his independent politics. The cherished desire of the people to live in the reunified country under General Kim Il Sung will be realized definitely".

A Great Vitality of the Self-reliant Economy



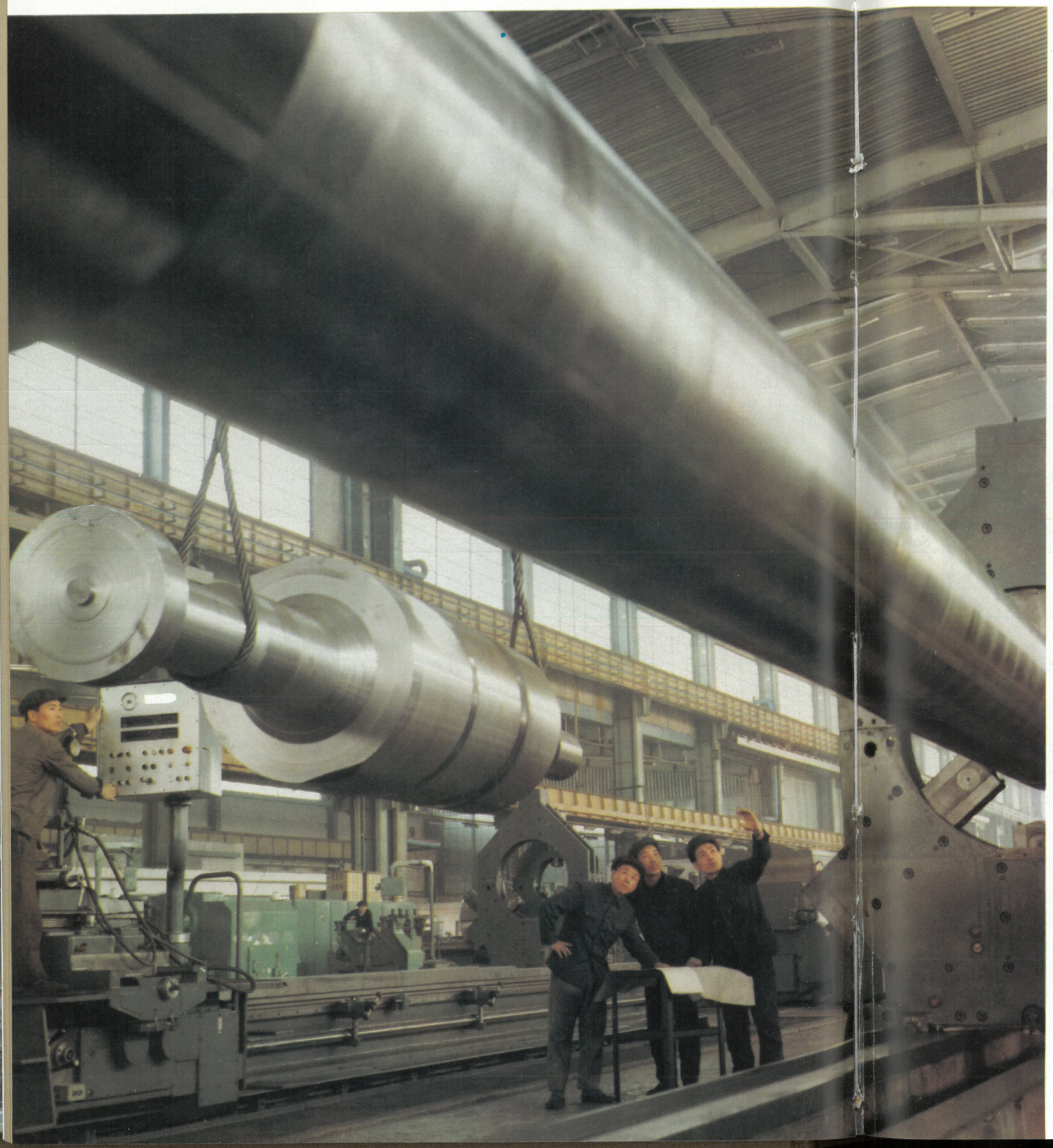
The Namhung Youth Chemical Combine, one of dependable chemical industrial centres

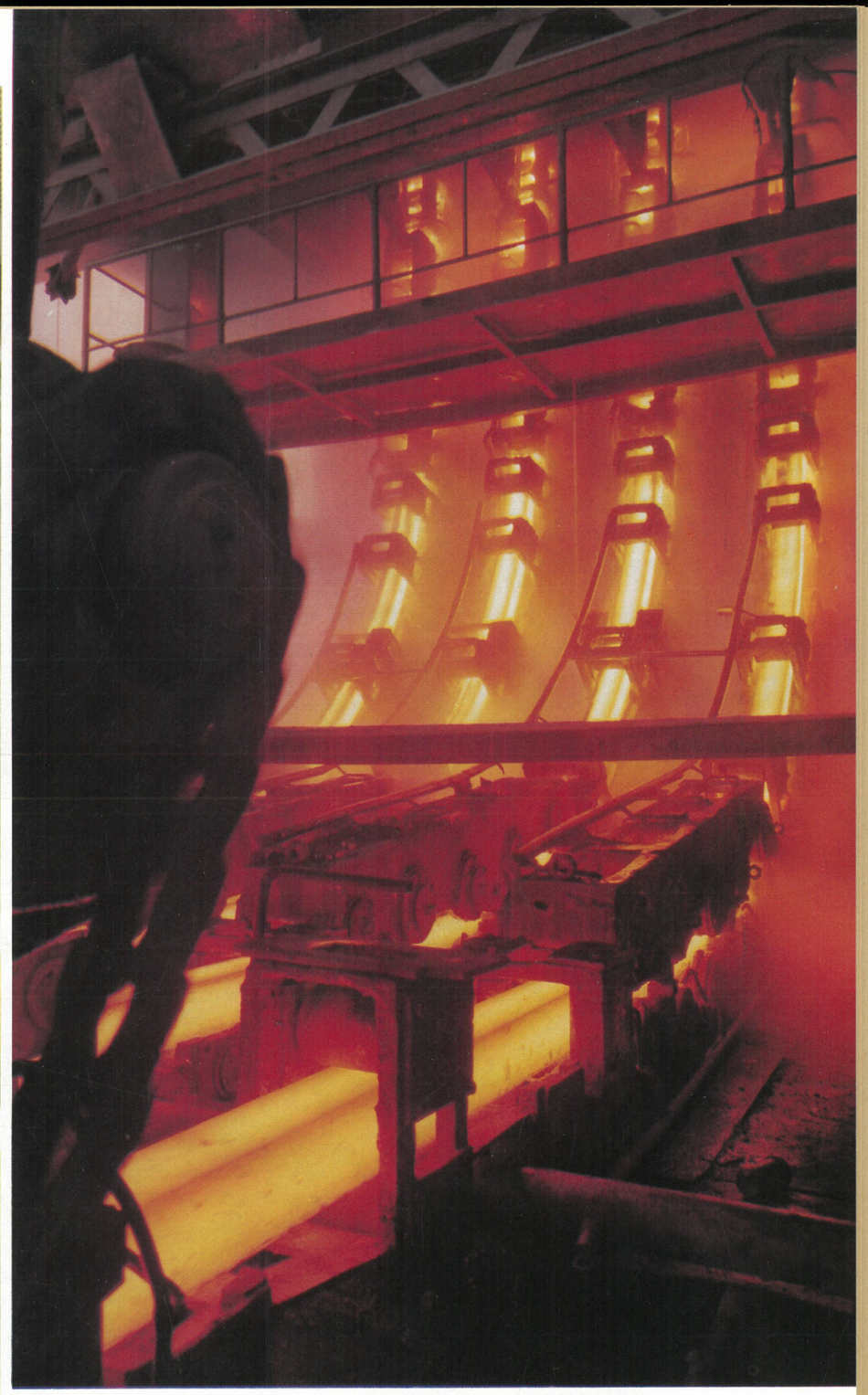
Part of a "sea of looms" (at the Sariwon Textile Mill)

The printing shop in the Pyongyang Textile Combine

The assembly line in the Kumsong Tractor Plant

The joy of bumper harvest





Ingots gush out (at the Kangson Steel Complex)

The Taean General Heavy Machine Works

On the Korean People's Army Day

Korean painting "Army for the People"

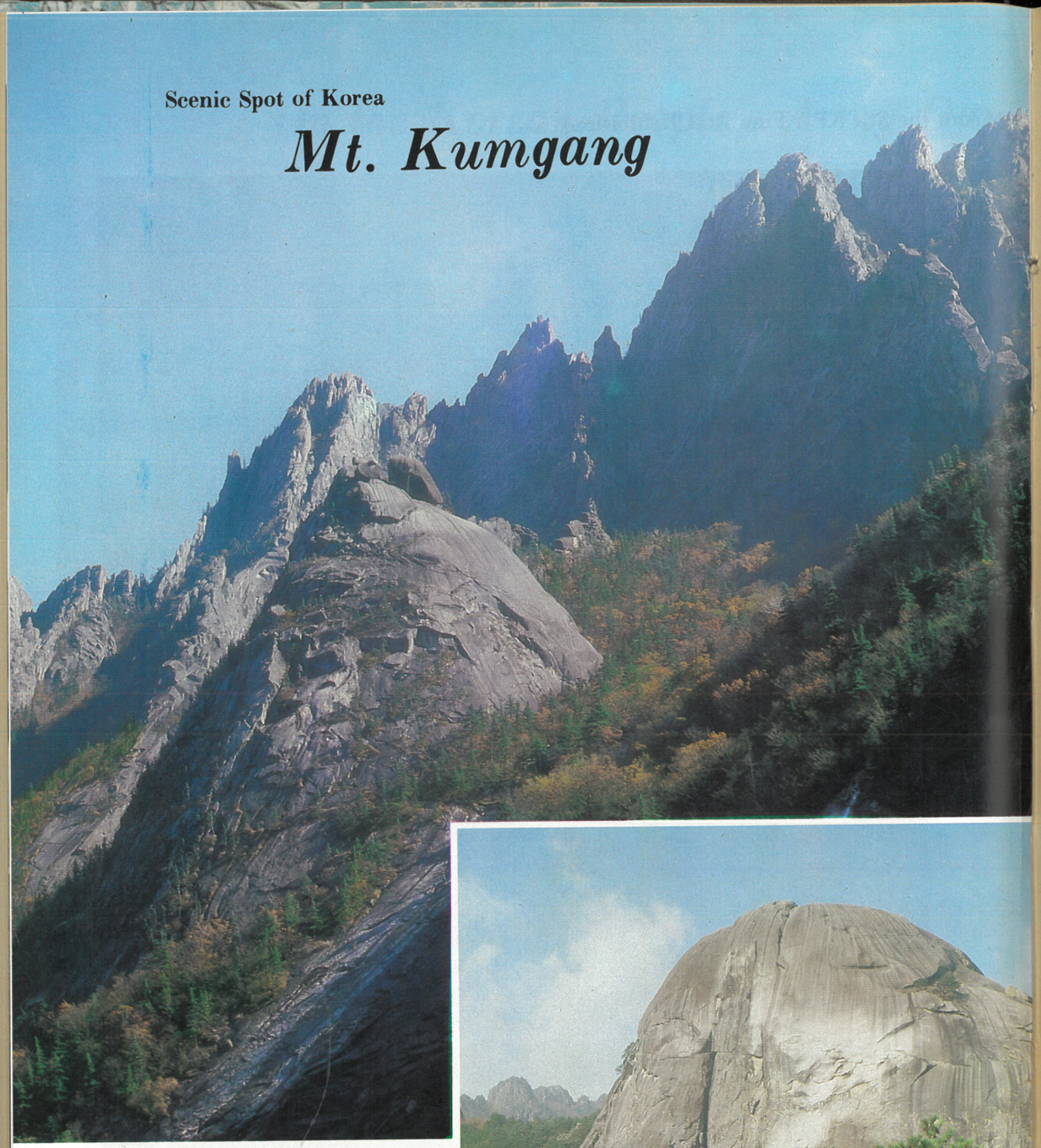
Korean painting "A Soldier's Home"

(From the 8th KPA Fine Arts Exhibition)

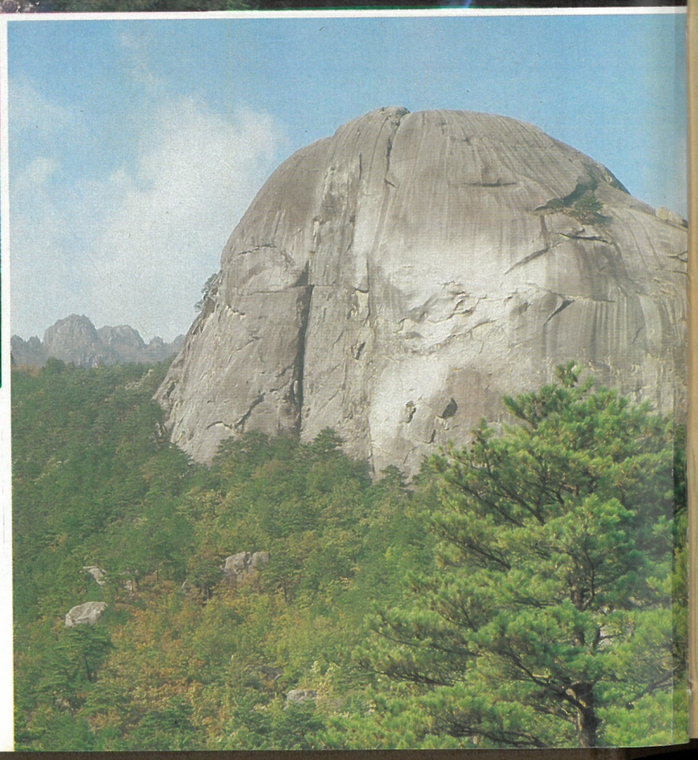
Korean painting "Our Army"

Scenic Spot of Korea

Mt. Kumgang



Chonhwa Hill



Pari peak

Korean People's Army—Successor to Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force of our Party, is the direct successor to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, which developed into a regular army after liberation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our People's Army is the successor to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle."

In the early days of his revolutionary activity the great leader President Kim Il Sung expounded the way of accomplishing the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution through organized armed struggle by a standing revolutionary army, and put forward the original policy of building a truly revolutionary army of workers and peasants fighting for the people's freedom and liberation; and he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932. Thus began the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces.

The foundation of the KPRA constituted the birth of a genuine revolutionary armed force of the Juche type. The KPRA splendidly acquitted itself of its honourable task, as an army of the people and the revolution. Under the seasoned leadership of the great leader General Kim Il Sung the KPRA waged the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years and vanquished Japanese imperialist aggressors in 1945, thereby brilliantly accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation.

The Korean People's Army is the successor to this very anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is because the KPA is a regular revolutionary armed force strengthened and developed on the basis of the valuable experiences of the building of a revolutionary army, gained in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is also because the KPA is an army of the working class and the revolution, which inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and assimilated the popular and revolutionary character of the KPRA active in those years.

The KPRA was a real people's army organized with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths and fought in the interest of the people; it was a revolutionary armed force aimed at liquidating class oppression and exploitation and building socialism and communism. The KPRA demonstrated its noble character in fighting with all devotion for the country and the people and for the revolutionary cause of Juche, enduring all hardships and trials.

The KPA inherited the traditions of the struggle waged under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea against Japanese imperialist aggressors and in defence of the interests of the workers, peasants and the rest of working people—this is the main reason why it is the successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle means inheriting the ideological system of Juche, the priceless revolutionary exploits and experiences, revolutionary work method and popular work style, which the great leader President Kim Il Sung established during the struggle.

What is essential for the KPA in carrying forward the said traditions is to inherit and thoroughly defend the ideological system of Juche. The anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks conducted all military and political activities under the leadership of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, guided by the Juche idea, and opportunely carried out his orders and directives in any adversity. This was a habit firmly established among them.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas rallied rock-firm around the great leader, thought and acted in conformity with his idea and will, anywhere anytime, and safeguarded him zealously. Only when this ideological system of Juche established among the anti-Japanese guerrillas is inherited, can the KPA preserve its character as a revolutionary army of the Juche type and fight through to the end to consummate the revo-

lutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Another important thing for the KPA in inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions is to carry forward the fighting spirit of the guerrillas who fought in the interests of the working people and always shared weal and woe with them.

There was a slogan: "As fish cannot live without water, so the guerrilla army cannot live without the people," which was put forward by the great leader General Kim Il Sung. Under this slogan the anti-Japanese guerrillas always loved and respected the people and fought devotedly for their benefit.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas formed an integral whole with the people. They could wage the armed struggle for a period of 15 years and win a shining victory because they valiantly fought for the good of the people and enjoyed their active support and encouragement.

The KPA should also carry forward the firm unity between superiors and subordinates, a laudable habit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The officers and men displayed revolutionary comradeship, loving and treasuring each other like real brothers.

Yet another important tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrillas that should be taken over is their indomitable fighting spirit. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most arduous revolutionary war that was fought against the vicious Japanese imperialist aggressors in a difficult situation without the home front or regular-army support. The guerrillas had to fight a bloody battle and cross a death-line at every step. In those arduous days they fought the enemy, securing arms, provisions and all other things by themselves; they demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, resolved to consummate the Korean revolution by their own efforts.

In spite of severe cold and hunger, and in difficulties in which they had to battle against the enemy outnumbering them scores or hundreds of times, they put up heroic struggles for long years with indomitable fighting spirit, under the slogan, "Let's crush the enemy even if we die a hundred or thousand times!"

At times they had to conduct dangerous underground political activities or work in small groups at death's door far away from the headquarters; and at times they had to break through the enemy's double and treble encirclement at the cost of their lives. In all such critical situations they fought like undying birds, with indefatigable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism, and fully demonstrated the spirit and valour of the revolutionary army.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas could perform heroic exploit in the hard struggle, for they were firmly convinced that the Korean revolution was bound to win as far as they were under the wise leadership of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander.

Throughout the whole period of their armed struggle the anti-Japanese guerrillas were faithful to proletarian internationalism, which the KPA should inherit as an important aspect of the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas fought the Japanese imperialist aggressors shoulder to shoulder with the best sons and daughters of the Chinese people; and they put up a slogan, "Let's defend the Soviet Union with arms!"

The KPA is a true people's army, a revolutionary armed force of the Juche type, which inherited such glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions. It carried forward these brilliant revolutionary traditions, and could develop into an invincible revolutionary armed force, and win a great victory in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) in which they mercilessly wiped out the US imperialist aggressors, giving full play to their unparalleled devotion and mass heroism. As in the past, so also in the future, the KPA, the successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, will admirably discharge its noble duty under the outstanding leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

O Mun Sop

KOREAN PAINTING

"Snatching Arms"

A Korean painting "Snatching Arms" was drawn at Samsong School in Wujiazi, China in the autumn of 1930, under the meticulous care and guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

During their preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle Korean communists had to arm themselves by their own efforts. The painting dealt with this urgent problem and offered the solution through a skilful and plain artistical portrayal.

The picture shows revolutionists, disguised as peasants, raiding and wiping out the enemy, so as to capture their weapons. This bespeaks that if they were sure of their strength and made daring, self-sacrificing efforts, they would be able to arm themselves and successfully wage the armed struggle against Japanese imperialists.

They waylaid the enemy in the bushes by a mountainside road and made a pincer attack on them. They seized weapons from the dumbfounded enemy.

There is a man wearing a towel around his head, an ax tucked in his waist. He is quite composed and ready for action. This truthfully reflects the noble mentality of young Korean communists, who rose up to get arms at the risk of their lives, in compliance with the great leader President Kim Il Sung's line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A man plants his foot on the waist of a Japanese policeman and agilely takes a rifle off his shoulder. He is brimming over with vigour, confidence and courage, his face betraying fortitude and burning hatred for the enemy.

The policeman was knocked off at a blow and the secret agent, hit on the chest, is screaming and staggering. This graphically shows the bravado and vulnerability of Japanese imperialism.

This work is revolutionary in content and popular in form. It greatly helped inspire young communists and the masses with courage and confidence in victory in the 1930s when they were preparing for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It was created and publicized over 50 years ago but, still today it awakens the people aspiring for Chajusong to the truth of revolution and shows the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Korean communists.

Our Party's Great Leadership Enriches Juche Idea

The Juche idea is a great guiding idea of revolution and construction and one and only world outlook which the revolutionaries of our age should have. It fully clarifies the essence and law of revolutionary struggle, the fundamental attitude and methods and guiding principles to be maintained in revolution and construction; and it contains ideological and mental pabulum for genuine revolutionaries.

Our Party demonstrates the greatness and validity of the Juche idea by admirably applying it in all fields of revolution and construction.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By thoroughly applying the Juche idea in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military and foreign affairs, our Party and our people have been able to score great victories in the revolution and construction."

The working-class party is the political guider which steers the revolutionary cause initiated by its leader to victory, guided by his revolutionary ideology. The party's loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the leader should be manifested in the admirable application of his revolutionary ideology.

What is most important for the working-class party in applying the leader's ideology is to imbue all society with it.

Building of socialism and communism is a struggle to realize the Chajusong of the working people. In order to accelerate this lofty cause it is necessary to liquidate the legacy of old societies and revolutionize society. This is possible only when the whole of society is imbued with the revolutionary ideology of the leader.

Our Party put forward the militant slogan of modelling all society on the Juche idea and thereby illuminated the most correct way to admirably apply the Juche idea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, in all fields of social life. This slogan reflects the general orientation, strategic and tactical policies and ways and means for thoroughly embodying the leader's revolutionary idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea is a historic struggle to mould men and society in keeping with the demands of the Juche idea. The communist society, an ideal society of mankind, is a society where all its members are true communist people firmly equipped with the Juche idea and think and act as required by the Juche idea, and political, economic, cultural and all other aspects of social life are completely transformed in accordance with this idea. Therefore, only when vigorous efforts are made to imbue all society with the Juche idea, is it possible to hasten the communist future.

In its effort to develop people to be true communist revolutionaries our Party places the main emphasis on equipping them with the revolutionary Juche outlook on the world. This outlook is an ideological and spiritual impetus which enables men to fulfil their role and responsibility as masters of their own destiny, as masters of revolution and construction, and carry the revolutionary struggle through to the end, preserving precious political integrity.

Our Party also makes sure that economy and culture are transformed after the Juche idea, so as

to fully provide men with independent and creative lives.

In our country the efforts to develop men into communist revolutionaries of the Juche type and transform economy and culture, proceed successfully, without any deviation. This is because our Party regards application of the Juche idea as a steadfast principle in its activities.

Through the struggle to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is applied throughout all spheres of social life and turning into a tremendous material force. Thanks to the wise guidance of our Party our people have become the most dignified people with a high degree of Chajusong, creativity and consciousness; and all society is pervaded only with the Juche idea. The task of imbuing our revolutionary ranks with the Juche idea, which was started in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution, has developed on to a higher stage, the stage of transforming all society after the Juche idea. This is really a great epochal event in the struggle for the completion of the Juche cause.

Further, our Party keeps developing and enriching the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea. New theoretical and practical problems arise in the struggle for socialism and communism. Accordingly, the leader's revolutionary ideology and theories should be furthered in keeping with developing realities. This important task is carried out by the working-class party. Furthering the revolutionary ideology of the leader by the working-class party is identified with accumulating rich experience and precious ideological wealth in the revolution and construction, guided by the revolutionary ideology of the leader who opened up the revolutionary road.

Ours is a revolutionary party whose sublime mission it is to develop and enrich the Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Our Party has attained high authority and dignity for its most admirable performance of this mission.

Our Party has guided the Korean revolution as a whole under the banner of the great Juche idea; it thus ushered in an era of great prosperity without precedent in Korean history, and brought about the most tremendous changes of the century throughout all fields of politics, economy and culture. The achievements and experience gained by our Party in such a brief span of time are incomparably great, rich and multifarious.

Our Party's ideas, theories and policies are the summing-up and the theoretical generalization of the experience and exploits gained in the practical struggle to embody the great Juche idea. They give answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in the development of the Juche philosophy and communist revolutionary theory and in party-building, economic and cultural development, the founding of revolutionary armed forces, external affairs, in national reunification and in carrying on the cause of independence against imperialism. Indeed, our Party's ideas and theories are so embracing and deep-going as to touch every realm. Thanks to the dynamic ideological and theoretical activities of our Party, the Juche idea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, has been developed and enriched, and our Party's ideas and theories serve as a powerful weapon in putting his ideas and plans into practice.

All ideas and theories advanced by our Party are the direct inheritance of the Juche idea. This is an essential feature of our Party's ideas and theories.

Our Party places strong emphasis on the principle of succession in developing and enriching the Juche idea. This is an unswerving principle of all its ideo-theoretical activities and revolutionary practice. There is no Party theory or policy which is not based on the ideology, theory and method of Juche and on the principle of succession.

The revolutionary ideas and theories enunciated by our Party are a powerful weapon to firmly equip our people ideologically and push them ahead towards the communist future.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a treatise "On the Juche Idea" on March 31, 1982 to the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This historic treatise is an encyclopedia of the Juche idea which profoundly evolves all ideological and theoretical contents of the idea and incorporates them into an integral system. At the request of the readers studying the Juche idea, an exposition of the treatise is serialized from this issue.

Editorial Board

The Origin of the Juche Idea (1)

In this part of his treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives a deep and all-round elucidation of the historical conditions in which the Juche idea was created, the starting points of this idea, and the process of its creation, development and perfection.

1. Creation of Revolutionary Working-class Ideas—an Essential Condition for Guaranteeing Independent and Creative Activities of Popular Masses as Subject of History

Progressive ideas, revolutionary ideas of the working class, play an important role in socio-historical progress.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"A progressive idea plays an important role in socio-historical progress.

"When the popular masses are guided by a progressive idea, they can be a powerful creator of history." (*On the Juche Idea*, Eng. ed., p. 2.)

A progressive idea means an idea which reflects the demands and interests of the popular masses, the subject of history, and accords with the laws of development of a given age.

The role of a progressive idea lies in awakening the popular masses, makers of history, and forcefully rousing them to independent and creative endeavours. Only when they are guided by a progressive idea, they can be powerful makers of history. Needless to say, it does not mean that all progressive ideas play the same role in socio-historical progress. Their role is different according to how they represent the aspirations and interests of the popular masses and how correctly they show the way of struggle to meet them.

In human history there were ideas which reflected the aspirations of the progressive classes of society even before the emergence of the working class. But, owing to their historical and class limitations, the trends of thought in the past ages could not but play restricted roles in social progress. The progressive idea which plays a great role

in socio-historical progress is the revolutionary idea of the working class. The reason is that the revolutionary idea of the working class most correctly reflects the aspirations and demands of the working class and other sections of people and conforms with the laws of social progress. Because the revolutionary idea of the working class correctly reflects the aspirations of the popular masses and the demands of the times, it powerfully stimulates socio-historical progress by inspiring the popular masses, makers of history, to wage an active revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary ideas of the working class are originated by distinguished leaders.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"The revolutionary ideas of the working class are originated by distinguished leaders.

"It can be said that the history of the communist movement spanning a hundred and scores of years is a history of working-class leaders creating and developing revolutionary ideas, a history in which these ideas have been applied to transform the world." (*ibid.*, p. 3.)

The creation of the revolutionary working-class ideas by outstanding leaders is an inevitability.

An outstanding leader can create the revolutionary idea of the working class because of his position and qualities. He is the personifier of the aspirations and demands of the working class and other people and the out-and-out representative of their interests. Also, he knows better than anyone else the laws of historical progress, the pressing demands of the times, and the historical mission of the working class and ways and means to carry it out; and he has uncommon ability to steer the liberation struggle of the working class to victory. Therefore, it is only he who can father and develop the revolutionary idea which represents the interests of the working class and shows the way to meet them.

This is proved by the historic experience of the communist movement. It can be said that the history of the communist movement spanning a hundred and scores of years is history of working-class leaders creating and developing revolutionary ideas, a history in which these ideas have been applied to transform the world. In the mid-19th century Marx and Engels propounded Marxism. Thus they highlighted the historical mission of the working class that had appeared on the theatre of struggle and the road to their liberation, stimulated their fight against capital, and brought about the beginning of the international communist movement. Lenin developed Marxism and advanced Leninism in accordance with the new historical conditions whereby capitalism had entered the stage of imperialism. The result was that he inspired the working class and the rest of the people to the struggle to destroy imperialist strongholds and to achieve freedom and liberation. This marked the beginning of transition from capitalism to socialism.

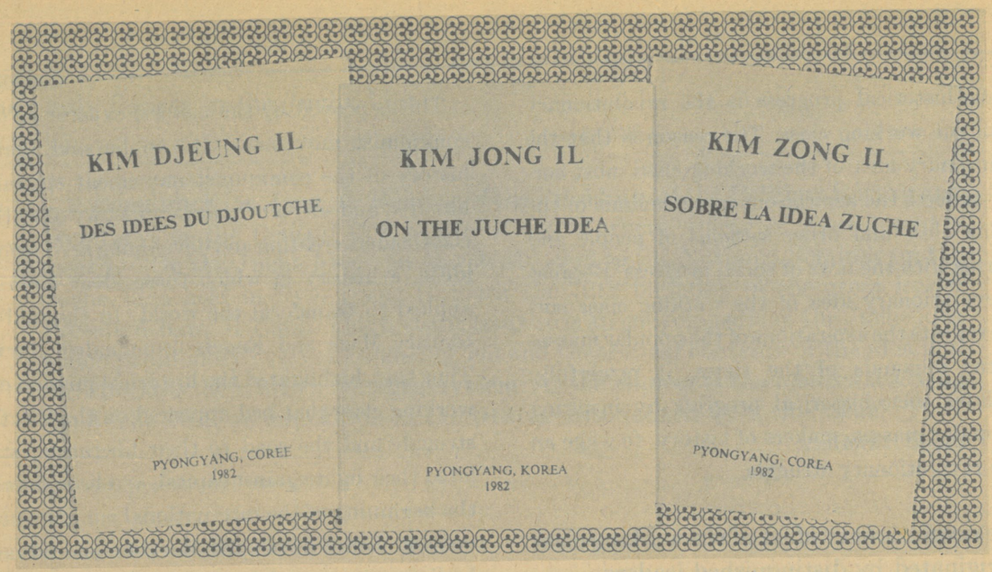
The great leader President Kim Il Sung authored the Juche idea and ushered in the age of Juche.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"Our leader created the great Juche idea after acquiring a deep insight into the requirements of a new era when the oppressed and humiliated masses of the people became masters of their own destiny. Thus he developed their struggle for Chajusong onto a higher plane and opened up the age of Juche, a new era in the development of human history." (*ibid.*, pp. 3-4.)

The great President Kim Il Sung gained a deep insight into the demands of our age, a new age fundamentally different from the preceding ages, and fathered the great Juche idea.

A new age is a historical age when the popular masses oppressed and humiliated by imperialists



"On the Juche Idea", classic work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

have emerged as masters of the world and are cutting out their destinies independently and creatively.

The new age of Chajusong when the people of many countries advocate Chajusong and follow the road to independence, demanded a new guiding idea which shows the popular masses the path of struggle for Chajusong. This urgent demand of the age of Chajusong was met by the respected President Kim Il Sung who created the great Juche idea.

His creation of the Juche idea is a great event in the development of human history.

By fathering the great Juche idea he raised the struggle of the popular masses for Chajusong to new heights and opened up the Juche age, a new age in human history. Provided with the Juche idea as their guiding idea, the popular masses became the independent subject of history and could carve out their destinies independently and creatively. Thus unfolded the Juche age, a new age in human history, in which the popular masses have become masters of the world and wage an august struggle for national, class and human liberation on a worldwide scale.

Precisely here lies the immortal exploit of the respected President Kim Il Sung.

2. Process of the Creation of the Juche Idea

The Juche idea was created on the basis of the urgent demands of the present age and the Korean revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"A new age was approaching, in which the revolutionary movement made progress in a broad and diversified way on a worldwide scale.

"In order to advance the revolution under the new historical conditions, the working class and the people of every country, conscious of being the masters, had to solve all problems in accordance with their actual situation. In our country, this was a particularly important matter because of the peculiarities of historical development and the complexity and arduousness of the revolution. The Korean revolution demanded more urgently that the popular masses hew out the path of revolution in an independent and creative manner.

"The Juche idea was created on the basis of such a practical requirement of the Korean revolution." (*ibid.*, pp. 4-5.)

The revolutionary idea of the working class emerges as a reflection of the mature demands of history and the revolution.

The Juche idea came into being as a reflection of the requirements of a new age when the revolutionary movement was progressing in a broad and diversified way on a global scale.

When the great President Kim Il Sung embarked on the revolutionary road, a new change was taking place in the struggle of the working class and the rest of the people against exploitation and oppression.

On the world arena, the influence of socialism, which had won its first victory, increased, and the revolutionary struggle of the working class against oppression by capital and the liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies and semi-colonies for national independence and sovereignty were intensified sharply. In an attempt to stop the revolutionary advance of the popular masses and escape the serious political and economic crises they were undergoing, imperialists stepped up their oppression and plunder of the people. As a result, in many countries contradictions and antagonisms grew acute between revolution and counter-revolution. Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be a revolutionary struggle of the popular masses. The masses of the people whose sovereignty had long been trampled down by imperialists and colonialists rose up in a struggle for their class and national liberation. Especially, the liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies and semi-colonies against imperialism and colonialism went ahead dynamically on a worldwide scale. Thus a new age came, when the revolutionary movement of the popular masses for Chajusong developed in a broad and diversified way throughout the world.

In order to advance the revolution in these new historical conditions, the working class and other people of each country, conscious of being the masters, had to solve all problems to accord with their specific situation. In other words, the new historical conditions called for showing the way for the people of each country to become the subject of their country's revolution and make it in an independent and creative manner.

The Juche idea was created to meet this new demand for establishing Juche in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and other people.

The establishment of Juche was especially important in Korea because of the peculiarities of her historical development and the complexity and arduousness of the revolution.

Flunkeyism had long since appeared in Korea situated among big countries and had hampered her development. It is an idea of servile submission, an idea of worshipping and serving great powers; it is a kind of national nihilism that despises one's country and people for no reason. People infected with flunkeyism do not try to do things by their own efforts but only look to others. It was because of flunkeyism that Korea was reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism and the early communist movement in Korea suffered trials and setbacks in the past. For these peculiarities of historical development the establishment of Juche was especially important in Korea.

Also, the Korean revolution was unprecedentedly complex and arduous from the outset. The Korean people had no homefront of their own and had to secure for themselves everything necessary to fight the vicious Japanese imperialists; they had also to work out the struggle line and methods and revolutionary strategy and tactics with their own heads. The Korean revolution which had to go an untrodden, intricate way, demanded urgently that the popular masses, its masters, hew out the way independently and creatively.

The Juche idea was created on the basis of such a practical requirement of the Korean revolution.

(To Be Continued)

Our Party Is a Great Party with a Glorious History

The history of a great party shines more brilliantly with the lapse of time. The Workers' Party of Korea has followed a unique, radiant path for a long time; and it has an infinitely bright future. It has a glorious history and a rosy future because it has respected Comrade Kim Il Sung as its great leader.

A working-class party is founded by the leader and developed into a full-fledged revolutionary party under his guidance. In this course its tradition is established and carried forward. This is the law of the building of a revolutionary party substantiated by history.

The law is convincingly elucidated by Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, in his treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU." The treatise has an imperishable significance as it profoundly expounds the great truth that the history of a revolutionary party is precisely the revolutionary history of its leader and that the greatness of the party is identified with his greatness.

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As amplified in the treatise our Party is a glorious party founded on ample preparations. It proclaimed its founding in the mid-1940s, but it, in fact, is more than half a century old.

The 20 years spent to prepare party-founding is a very important period in our Party's long history. In this period our people had a great leader for the first time in their history and full preparations had been made to found a party once the situation matured. This bespeaks that our Party had a proud history long before the formal proclamation of its birth.

To build a party based on sufficient preparations is an essential requirement in the building of a revolutionary party. A party, as the vanguard of the working class and the General Staff of the revolution, cannot be built without foundations. Thorough preparations are a decisive prerequisite to the solidity of the party after its founding and the future development of the revolution. Our Party's history is glorious because it had solved this cardinal problem correctly.

The struggle to build a genuine revolutionary party in Korea was initiated by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and it traversed a unique road. The early communist movement in Korea started at the beginning of the 1920s, had to undergo many turns and twists because of factional strife and the harsh suppression by Japanese imperialism. With no true revolutionary party, it would be impossible to save the nation or hew out a new road for the revolution.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the sole and great guider who would solve admirably this urgent problem facing the Korean revolution at that time.

The first exploit performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in exalting the history of our Party's founding is that he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union and laid the roots of our Party. The DIU was the first genuine, communist revolutionary organization in Korea. It was a well-advised measure to form a revolutionary vanguard organization like the DIU, because the situation at the time did not permit the immediate founding of a party. With the formation of the DIU, the rough yet glorious march for founding a new party of the Juche type started.

The ever-victorious WPK is rooted in the DIU organized in the latter half of the 1920s. It is because the programme of the DIU formulated by the great leader became the basis of the programme of our Party, the

principle of Chajusong, advocated by the DIU, became the fundamental principle of our Party activities, and the communists of the new generation trained by the DIU formed the core elements in founding our Party.

If he had not removed the dark clouds of hopelessness with the torchlight of the DIU then, Korean revolutionists would have been torn by factions and forced to suffer from ordeals, without a valid fighting programme and the centre of unity, and the Korean communist movement would have been utterly frustrated. Indeed, the formation of the DIU marked the start of the Korean revolution along a new road, the road to independence, it was also the start of the struggle to found our Party.

In this way the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pioneered our revolutionary cause and started the cause of Party-founding. In other words, it is he who began to make the history of our Party and our revolution. The members of the WPK and our people are proud that they have held great Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as their sole leader since our Party began to strike its roots.

Another great contribution he made to the preparatory work of party-founding is that he organized the first party organization so as to establish the origin of our Party.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, said:

"In the early July of 1930 in Kalun, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the first party organization with young communists of the new generation." ("The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU", Eng. ed., p. 6.)

A new clarification of the first party organization by the treatise is a proud event which expounded the origin of our Party to the world. His elucidation added another great fact to the annals of our Party.

Following the formation of the DIU the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung buckled down to preparations for building the party organization, including the establishment of the Young Communist League of Korea. Then, at the Kalun Meeting he proposed a unique policy of party-founding and, in the early July of 1930, immediately after the meeting, formed the first party organization.

With the formation of the first party organization Korean communists were finally able to receive the guidance of a genuine party organization, and the parent body of the revolutionary party organization of the Juche type came into being. Here lies the historic significance of the formation of the first party organization.

This first party organization was different from previous communist groups, which merely studied and disseminated progressive ideas. It was a revolutionary vanguard equipped with a steadfast guiding idea of its own, a clear-cut fighting programme and scientific strategy and tactics; it was an invincible force composed of core elements closely knitted behind the leader and based on solid mass foundation.

Precisely for this reason the first party organization was immediately possessed of indomitable leadership and high authority with which to steer the Korean revolution victoriously.

The formation of the powerful and glorious party organization at the dawn of the revolution is a convincing testimony to the fact that the communists and people of Korea had their own party organization and have waged struggle under its guidance since over half a century ago. Thanks to the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the history of our Party was embroidered with prideful events in its inception.

Still another great contribution he made in that preparatory period was that he set up a unified system of guiding all party organizations and firmly guaranteed party leadership for the Korean revolution as a whole.

While expanding and strengthening grass-roots party organizations, he established the system of guidance of party organizations to ensure unified leadership to them. Here the formation of the Party Committee

of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was an event of great importance. Now, it was possible to set up a unified system of guidance of party organizations at all levels and wage more vigorously the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of party organizations.

Particularly, in the second half of the 1930s party organizations expanded across the homeland and a unified system of guiding party organizations, from the KPRA Party Committee down to local party organizations, was established. The result was that guidance of the leader, party leadership to all the organizations and the Korean revolution as a whole, was definitely ensured.

History knows no instance in which preparations for party founding was carried out so substantially and thoroughly on such a high level in the most unfavourable circumstances that colonial suppression was at its zenith and the armed struggle was on.

The rich experiences and achievements gained by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in party founding in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, were a solid basis to build a party right after the country's liberation, in spite of the complicated situation. The official proclamation of the birth of the Party was the consummation of the cause of party founding he had pushed forward with all his heart and soul since the establishment of the DIU; it was a historic event announcing the emergence of a new party, a revolutionary party of the Juche type.

The period of 20 years in which he led the cause of party-building was full of difficulties and ordeals beyond description. The work to build a revolutionary party in our country was conducted independently along a unique road, accompanied by a sanguinary armed struggle. So it was an arduous task, which was a major feature of our party-founding.

When the great leader President Kim Il Sung embarked on the revolution, there was no foundation whatsoever for hewing out the revolutionary cause or building a party of a new type. We had to use our own brains and make our own efforts in doing everything—from mapping out all lines and policies of party-building down to training the hard core. We had to start everything from zero and solve all problems in our own way, independently and creatively.

Our Party's tradition was prepared by the great leader on unadulterated foundations and its purity has been preserved for over half a century to this date.

Respected President Kim Il Sung was a great leader who, in the gloomy days of suffering when no one was sure of the victory of the revolution, explored the unique road of party-building with uncommon sagacity; he was the lodestar of liberation and the centre of cohesion, who was entrusted with the destiny of the whole nation. He was still in his teens when he created a great guiding idea representing the times and determinedly broke away from deep-rooted conventional formulas, outworn methods and the old generation and ushered in a new history of building a party of the Juche type. Words cannot extol his achievements and greatness.

As great Comrade Kim Il Sung was at the helm, our Party could emerge from the fierce flames of the great anti-Japanese war, indomitable, independent, and creative; and after its founding our Party stoutly endured numberless ordeals and adorned its history with victories and glories.

Indeed, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great pioneer of our revolution and the founder of our Party, who embarked on the revolutionary road in his youth and ushered in a new age of history.

The Boat Circles Six Times off Wonsan

One day in August 1976, a south Korean fishing boat "Sinjin No. 3" was tossed by a storm into the territorial waters of our Republic while engaged in fishing.

At the time the situation in Korea was extremely tense as American imperialists were manoeuvring to unleash war.

But the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il repeatedly instructed the authorities concerned to take warm brotherly care of the south Korean fishermen rescued by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army.

He acquainted himself thoroughly with their health and living conditions and he even took proper steps himself so that their health could be carefully looked after and they did not feel the slightest inconvenience.

They had suffered from painful drudgery and acute hunger in south Korea. So many of them had chronic diseases. They were penniless and powerless, and had been unable to receive proper medical treatment. The chief engineer of the south Korean boat was suffering from chronic appendicitis. He was in a critical condition for his failure to get proper treatment.

Much worried about their ill health, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il had them hospitalized for treatment and showed special solicitude for those who needed operations.

The chief engineer received an operation for his disease for the first time in his life at a modernistic hospital in our Republic and was completely cured thanks to the compatriotic love of the medical workers who did their best. Other fishermen, too, got medical care at the hospital and recovered their health.

Everything they saw and heard was a surprise to them. When they were told that the people in the north had no worries about medical care under the free medical service system, they could hardly believe their own ears.

Thanks to the solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il they visited different places in the north and saw films from which they received deep impressions.

They were struck with admiration at the realities of the north which develops by leaps and bounds racing against time and were deeply moved by the warm hospitality of the people who treated them like their own brothers.

As the days went by, they became meditative. They finally realized what compatriotism was and what treasuring men really meant.

How happy the people in the south would be if they, too, lived under the loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il! These thoughts kept them wakeful many a night.

They greeted the harvest moon festival while in the north. They were entertained with all kinds of delicacies and amused themselves with sports and recreations all day long. They learned later that all this had been arranged under the dear leader's care, and were moved to tears.

At last the day came for them to return south. The dear leader had the wrecked boat repaired

completely and told the officials concerned to provide them with enough rice and subsidiary food for the worst on their way home. He also asked them not to forget to give them vinegar and red pepper jam so that they might eat slices of raw fish.

A south Korean fisherman, touched by the meticulous care of the dear leader, said to one of our officials at the port: "Little had I dreamed that the fatherly leader General Kim Il Sung and the sagacious leader Mr. Kim Jong Il would lavish such great favours upon us who had not been treated as human beings. We are parting with you today but leaving our hearts here."

These words expressed the feeling of all the south Korean fishermen.

Now was the time of parting. The fishermen and the farewell-bidding crowds hugged each other and would not let go of each other. Their faces were wet with tears. The former shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

The boat raised anchor and was off Wonsan. But it circled back towards the port. They were reluctant to leave the benevolent embrace of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. It was getting dark but the boat circled six times off Wonsan before it left. This reflected the sentiment of all south Korean brethren.

In Wake of Glorious Traces

Advanced Ceramic Arts

—At Saenggiryong Ceramic Factory—

A few years ago our orange-coloured flower vase won a gold medal at the International Fair in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. And, at the International Fair held in the Senegalese capital of Dakar, our artistic ceramics all won special prizes. Our ceramics are highly estimated all over the world for their high ideological and artistic qualities and refined handicraft.

Some time ago we visited the Saenggiryong Ceramic Factory to meet those who made such excellent ceramics.

Our car carried us for some distance to the south of the city of Chongjin when we got a full view of the factory at the base of a hill. It consisted of two-storyed buildings bedecked with colourful tiles, which nestled cozily together. It did not look like a factory. The place had an atmosphere of a flower garden.

"In order to understand our factory, you had better take a look at the exhibition room first," suggested an official of the factory before guiding us.

On the exquisite shelves lay ceramics decorated with pretty, colourful patterns. On some flower vases and tea pots were drawn a sunrise over Mt. Kumgang famous for its superb scenery and magnificent and enchanting scenes of Mt. Myohyang. Some others had on them co-op farmers brimming over with joy on the field, bundles of rice stalks in their arms. All the patterns and pictures were so vivid and truthful that it seemed as if all scenic beauties of Korea and the happinesses of our people were concentrated in the room. Meanwhile, the ceramics exhibited on one of the walls formed a beautiful hill covered with thousands of blooming flowers. The enthralling sights carried our thoughts back to bygone days.

Korea created a brilliant culture in ancient times and brought Oriental culture into full bloom. Our ceramic arts were particularly outstanding. The ceramic wares made by the Korean people during the Koryo Dynasty (981-1392) were treasured by the world's people for their colours and patterns, and the renowned white porcelains of the Li Dynasty enriched the treasure-house of world culture. However, our ceramic arts handed down for ages could not shine out because of the malicious Japanese imperialist policy of eradicating our national culture.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should develop the ceramic industry and raise the quality of the products."

Our guide said that our developed ceramic arts were unthinkable apart from the sagacious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. And he related a moving episode to us who were in a meditative mood now.

On May 17, 1974 the dear leader visited this factory despite the pressure of his heavy work. The factory was little known then.

That day he made a round of the moulding and baking shops and checked other processes of production. He acquainted himself with the whole situation of the factory and looked at the products they had manufactured. He closely watched the patterns, colours and pictures of the products; he even looked at the patterns on tiny flower vases one by one. He pointed out that

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il saw these artistic ceramics

the pictures on the wares were unclear and clumsy and that the pictures should not be drawn randomly.

In fact, until then, the workers of the factory had attached importance only to the utility of the products, and they had slighted the pictures or patterns as mere, unimportant ornaments. So they had not cared about the succinctness of the colours of pictures or patterns or the compactness of their composition.

The dear leader grasped this defect. He said that the low artistic quality of the ceramics was attributable chiefly to slighting the pictures or fine arts. He taught that the main thing in making ceramics was to draw good pictures. He added that ceramic wares were artistic works and that they should, from then on, strive to draw good pictures with high ideological and artistic value.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was true to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's lofty desire to provide our people with more beautiful and useful ceramics in larger quantities. The people of the factory were stirred warmly upon receiving his meticulous teachings even on the details to which nobody had paid attention before.

After his inspection he adopted steps for modernizing the factory and assigned professional artists there.

The workers and technicians of the factory impressed in their minds his lofty plan to bring Juche ceramic arts into full flower in this land; and they worked harder to improve the quality of their products. They built a handicraft shop and waged a brisk mass campaign for technological innovation. The result was that in a short period, hundreds of ornamental plans and technological innovation proposals cropped up and the quality of products improved as the days went by.

Following in the wake of the great footmarks left by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, we made for the site of production.

On entering the moulding shop, we found the moulding

machines buzzing merrily as if whispering about the emotion caused on that meaningful day. The raw material in the plaster casts transformed into cups and saucers in a blink and streamed endlessly to the next process. All the processes of production were mechanized and automated and went on assembly lines.

We were looking over all these scenes when the guide told us.

"The automated equipment here were made in keeping with the teachings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il."

He explained that the automation of the production processes had greatly increased the output of goods. Last year this factory augmented the kinds of products five times and the output 3.2 times respectively as against 1973.

Now, the workers of the factory were stepping up the struggle to make the "speed of the 80s" in response to the New Year Address of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and they were working miracles and making innovations, determined to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan 18 months ahead of schedule.

We also dropped in at the handicraft shop. The place was neat and tidy. The workers were carving or drawing ornamental patterns on various ceramics. This aroused our curiosity. We went over to an ornamental worker who was drawing a scene of Mt. Kumgang. He had been lost in deep thought for a while, before he moved his brush vigorously. The tip of the brush unfolded 12,000 peaks in a distance and produced crystal-clear water in a deep ravine.

"This is the comrade who made the work which was accorded the gold medal at the international fair," the accompanying official explained, pointing to the worker.

As we admired the piece he was working on, he blushed and said: "This is still far from repaying the confidence and expectation of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il—"

After a brief chat with them, we inspected the baking shop, the last process of ceramic production. Well-baked ceramics of good quality came out continually from the kilns.

In our country today Saenggiryong is an adjective for beautiful, enthralling ceramics. In the past the factory made only bricks, toilet bowls and some porcelains by using kaoline abundant in this area. Now, it is widely known as the producer of the best artistic ceramics.

Everywhere we went in the factory, we could perceive the burning loyalty of the workers, who were devoting all their wisdom and talent to implement the invaluable teachings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Son Yu Gong

At the handicraft shop

Dear Leader Mr. KIM JONG IL, Wise Guider of Noblest Qualities

El Ajmi Ben Khedja (Tunisia)

February 16, the glorious birthday of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, is a national jubilee for the Korean people and, no doubt, the happiest day for the revolutionary people around the world.

On this auspicious day for the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people, I would like to offer the highest honour and deepest gratitude to the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, with boundless respect.

Mr. Kim Jong Il is the wise guider of the Korean people, who is striving to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the respected President Kim Il Sung.

As you know, the building of a new society where the Chajusong of the working masses is completely realized, does not end within the lifetime of a single generation. It is a historic cause which requires a long period of time.

Therefore, carrying forward the revolutionary cause started by the leader is a highly important question. In other words, whether one properly inherits the revolutionary cause of the leader or not is a fundamental question which decides the future destiny of the revolution or a fundamental question as to whether one consummates the revolutionary cause or gives it up halfway.

For the correct solution of this question there must be a sagacious guider who can inherit the leader's revolutionary cause.

Then, what kind of man can be the successor to the leader's revolutionary cause?

First of all, he must be unboundedly faithful to the leader's revolutionary cause, and fully master, inherit and develop in depth the leader's revolutionary ideas.

He must also be equipped with refulgent wisdom, uncommon leadership and noble virtues, and he must be boundlessly trusted and respected by the entire people.

Mr. Kim Jong Il is a genuine people's guider endowed with all such lofty qualities.

He is an outstanding and great thinker, a creative and gifted theoretician, and the most preeminent and wise guider who enjoys the deepest respect and love of the people.

Today all the revolutionary and progressive people of the world, like the Korean people, have boundless respect for the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and look up to him not only as the dear leader of the Korean people but also as their outstanding leader.

The brilliant leader Mr. Kim Jong Il of the Korean people enjoys the absolute confidence and high respect of the revolutionaries of the world as well as the Korean people for his great services to the revolution and construction in Korea.

The Korean people under the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il are honoured and happy, indeed.

What kind of man is Mr. Kim Jong Il?

Needless to say, I cannot write here all about a vast wealth of splendid exploits performed by Mr. Kim Jong Il throughout all fields. I am going to touch upon just a few of them.

His genius asserted itself early.

Through revolutionary practice and energetic study he fully mastered the Juche idea and revolutionary theories of President Kim Il Sung. On this basis, he created the invaluable ideo-theoretical wealth for the consummation of the Juche cause and enriched the treasure-house of the Juche idea.

He formulated President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology as an integral system of the idea, theory and methodology of Juche, and thereby

developed and enriched it admirably.

He advanced the outstanding idea of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and the basic strategic goals the working-class party should invariably strive to attain and gave a scientific elucidation of theoretical and practical problems arising in all areas of revolution and construction.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of the Korean people, is endowed also with unexcelled leadership.

He is leading the revolution and construction in Korea to victory with profound revolutionary theories based on the great Juche idea and ushering in a new age of prosperity for the Korean people.

His outstanding leadership finds expression in skilfully solving all difficult and colossal tasks through an all-Party and people movement, relying on the strength of the masses, masters of revolution and construction.

His sagacious leadership finds expression also in setting challenging goals and mobilizing the masses with stirring slogans.

Another feature of his leadership lies in pushing forward all work with tenacity and high revolutionary zeal.

Thanks to his well-advised leadership tremendous achievements were made in Korea in a brief span of time.

He is wisely leading the Party and the people to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of non-aligned countries and the world's people who love peace and justice.

He is a genuine people's leader of noble virtues. He boundlessly values and loves people and revolutionary soldiers and provides them with everything precious.

He always mixes with workers and farmers, discusses state affairs with them and takes appropriate measures and solves their headaches opportunely. His personality is characterized by great simplicity and modesty.

He is an outstanding leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He set forth an original policy of party-building and is sagaciously guiding all the Party to implement it. He is making every effort to develop the Workers' Party of Korea into a genuine Juche party. Thanks to his intelligent leadership a great change is taking place in party-building now.

The exploits he has performed for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people will further inspire the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people in their struggle.

Today prominent statesmen and revolutionary people of the world infinitely revere the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and express unbounded admiration for him. The Korean people regard it as their greatest happiness and pride to have the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Only victories and glories await the Korean people enjoying the well-advised leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

From the bottom of my heart I wish good health and long life to the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il of the Korean people.

New Picture Album Published

Recently our Foreign Languages Publishing House put out a picture album "Kim Il Sung University" in Korean, English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Japanese.

The album carries in the front page a photo of the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Education Exhibition held to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university.

The album shows how the university has developed into the highest institution of learning in our country and an influential centre of training Korean cadres under the wise guidance and care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It also contains photos of foreign students from Asian, African, Latin American and European countries at their studies and foreign guests inspecting the university.

Forward with Secretary KIM JONG IL

Sisay Teshome (Ethiopia)

As the spring water started deep in the august, gigantic mountain
Turns into a big river to water the earth
Comrade Kim Jong Il, born as a son of the great leader whom mankind respects
Appeared as a leader of a new type
In the age of Juche, independence and great struggle.

Mt. Paekdu is a sacred mountain of Korea
Comrade Kim Jong Il was born and bred here
To have all qualities of a great leader.

In the raging flames of the war
And in the hard days of socialist construction
He acquired from his father
Who admirably leads the Korean revolution and world revolution
The prototype of an outstanding leader.

The world people earnestly wished him
To be the leader of future Korea and
A new champion for world revolution.

Their expectations and confidence were not in vain
And he was held in high esteem
As a great leader whom the Korean people look up to
As a great guider whom the world people revere and adore.

Along the road charted by the great leader
And the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il
The Korean people scaled the height of independence
And set the example of the century in remolding man and nature
Juche Korea is a symbol of the rosy future of humanity.

History proves that
Independence is life-giving water for all nations
And a fearful giant to reaction and imperialism
The world will forever advance on the road to independence under the rays of Juche.

The world will fight on and on
Under the leadership of the great leader and the sagacious leader,
Holding aloft the immortal banner of Juche.

Guided by Secretary Kim Jong Il,
Successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader,
Forward with Secretary Kim Jong Il, the sagacious leader.
We heartily wish him long life and good health.

SONG

"Thousands of Miles We Follow the Leader and the Party"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The characteristic features of the best literary and artistic works lie in the high ideological content and artistic value which conform with the demands of the times and the people's aspirations."

At a time when the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is being stepped up forcefully to a new high stage, the Mansudae Art Troupe has created "Thousands of Miles We Follow the Leader and the Party," a song with high ideological and artistic qualities, which meets the requirements of our age and the aspirations of the people.

This song sings passionately of the pure revolutionary conviction of the people of our age, who strive, from one generation to another, to complete the sacred revolutionary cause of Juche, under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The snowstorm howled through vast wilds
We had many harsh trials and bloody battles
This road we took under the General's star
Runs on under the rays of the lodestar now
(Refrain) Thousands of miles we follow the leader
Thousands of miles we follow the Party

The song sings emotionally of the dynamic development of the Korean revolution which has advanced victoriously guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It impressively tells that the loyal ranks are now advancing in high spirits led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Also, by a combination of profound poetical representation and emotional musical composition, the song depicts that both the veterans experienced in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the warriors baptized by the flames of the Fatherland Liberation War, to follow the great leader President Kim Il Sung, are now upholding the dear leader with single-hearted loyalty.

The veterans who fought in north Manchuria
The warriors who crossed the raging Rakdong River
Are all upholding the Party along the same road
Which shines with victory at every step
(Refrain)

The song also sings meaningfully that it is thanks to the sagacious guidance of the dear leader that the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is being admirably carried on to completion.

In the homeland our leader regained
In the paradise our Party unfolded
The sacred red banner we will defend
Though generations change in struggle
(Refrain)

This stanza is an intensive, vivid representation of the dazzling development of the Korean revolution which progresses stoutly along the path of Juche, in any storm and stress, brimming over with surging will and spirit to fight.

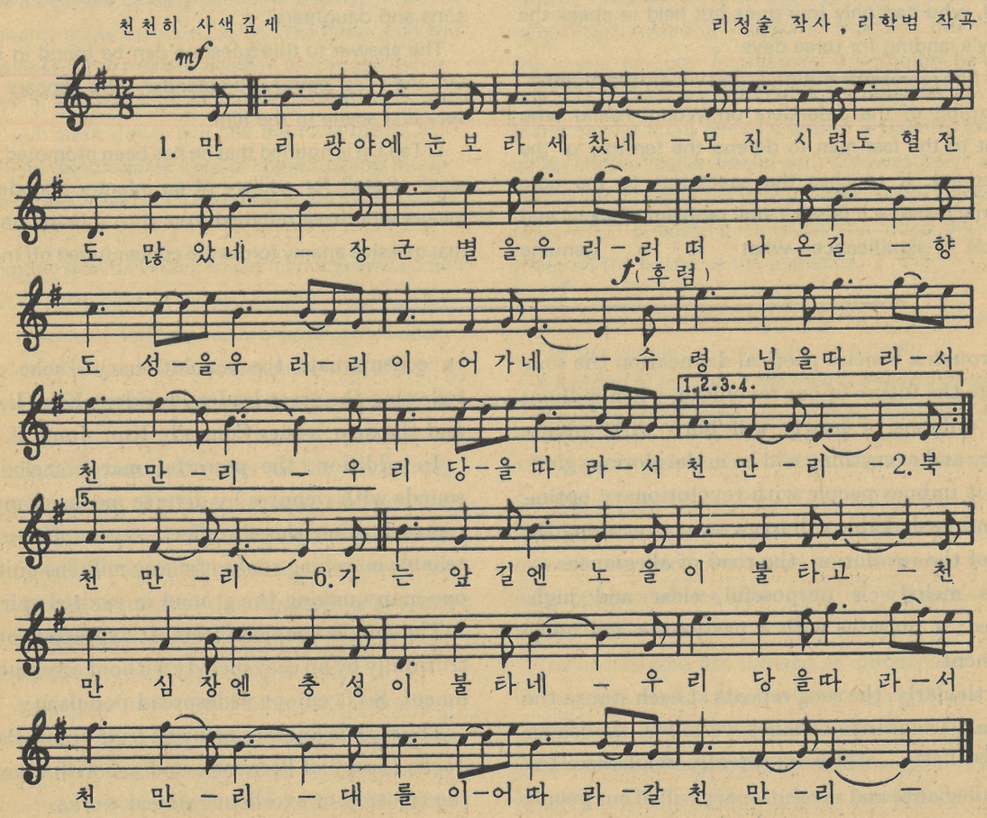
Another feature of this song is that it sings with philosophical profundity of the development of our revolution running dynamically with youthful spirit, under the leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, through a portrayal of the bright light in the windows of the Party Central Committee building.

The light shed in the secret camp in the Paekdu
Shines in the windows of our Party Centre
This light brightly shines the world
And illumines the path for the people to follow
(Refrain)

Also, the song sings confidently of the rosy future of our revolution with a deep-going portrayal.

The all-conquering ranks march ahead
Through tempests by the will of the Party
They open up a new age by struggle
Crushing the imperialist citadel
(Refrain)

Our road ahead glows brightly
Millions of hearts glow with loyalty
Thousands of miles we follow our Party
Thousands of miles for generations to come
(Refrain)



Feature Film

"Wolmi Island"

At present a feature film "Wolmi Island" is on in our cinema houses. This screen hit is a production of the February 8th Film Studio.

In September 1950 US imperialists who had unleashed the war of aggression in Korea, threw in 50,000 troops, several hundred naval vessels and a thousand airplanes for an amphibious operation in Inchon, in an endeavour to recover from their shameful setbacks and occupy the whole of Korea. The film tells of the heroism shown by the combatants of our battery on Wolmi Island, who had only four guns but held in check the enemy's landing for three days.

The film represents truthfully and vividly the triumphant exploit of the defenders on Wolmi Island who fought to the last man to defend the territory of the motherland. It touches the spectators to the core primarily because it raises a vital problem of social and political significance—what is a genuine motherland?—and furnishes a profound philosophical answer.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Nothing is dearer to us than our country. Our people have felt in their bones how miserable is the colonial slavery of a stateless nation.

"The true mother of all people is their native country."

What, then, is the country and who can accept the real meaning of it and live conscientiously as its true sons and daughters?

The answer to this question can be found in Li Tae Un, the coast battery commander, who appears in the very first scene of the film.

Li Tae Un is notified that he has been promoted to the chief of staff for artillery of an infantry brigade. The miners who have returned from their mission, tell him that massive enemy forces are concentrated off Inchon.

Through a concise poetical delineation the song reflects the future of our revolution when millions upon millions of hearts will burn with intense loyalty and everything will be in the glorious glow. Thus it imbues people with revolutionary optimism and unshakable will to go on as ever along the road of the revolution, the road of allegiance.

The melody is purposeful, clear and high-spirited; it pulsates with a passionate and noble sentiment.

Particularly, the song repeats at each stanza the refrain "Thousands of miles we follow the leader and the Party", which consistently emphasizes the fiery allegiance and revolutionary will of our people to consummate the revolutionary Juche cause, following the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In addition, the powerful march melody resounds with richness by diverse means of musical representation, thereby effectively manifesting the reliable marching ranks of many millions united as one man quaking the ground in exalted spirits.

The song is simple in form. It expresses the idea truthfully by an easy melody without any embellishment. So it enjoys widespread popularity.

The song is another brilliant fruit of our Party's Juche theory of literature and art with regard to the creation of excellent musical works.

He perceives that a crucial moment has arrived, and decides to remain on Wolmi Island, the gateway to Inchon.

He solemnly declares to his men: "Comrades, the country is in danger. This is all I know. But one thing is clear. It is that our battery must defend Wolmi Island come what may. There are behind us our loved parents and brothers and the road to Pyongyang where General Kim Il Sung is."

Even at this grimmest moment of ordeal, the battery commander thinks of Pyongyang before anything else where the great leader is. His face betrays an indomitable resolve not to allow the enemy to enter the Pyongyang road, at the cost of his life.

Li Tae Un receives an order from his superiors that his battery must defend Wolmi Island for three days. This order is conveyed by Yong Ok, young girl radio operator, who has been assigned to the battery. Li Tae Un prepares a decisive battle against the enemy.

The enemy starts their attack. The sky is covered by enemy planes. They raid the island in waves and, flying low over it, carry out blind bombing. The trees are broken and burnt down and the trenches destroyed. Meanwhile, hundreds of vessels come rushing in aggressively, firing their guns, as if to swallow the island at a gulp.

The battery men on Wolmi Island let the enemy come near and hit them hard. In the fierce battle fought on the first day, the enemy suffers a heavy blow, but the battery loses a half of its men. The commander is writhing in agony when the battalion commander comes over to the island.

The battalion commander tells Li Tae Un warmly about the meaning of the motherland. He says that before the war, he has read a foreign book, which describes the motherland as a loved place where the ancestors lived from time immemorial, where the father's bones are buried, where skylarks chirp over the fields. He adds:

"Our forefathers too lived in this land from time immemorial and skylarks sang in the past. But it was meaningless before the General regained the country for us. At the very place where the skylarks chirped, I toiled and moiled under the whip of the Japs. So you did, didn't you?

"Then, what is the motherland to us? The motherland is precisely our General. So dedicating our lives to the motherland means dedicating our lives to the General, isn't it? Tae Un, we are far away from the General, but we must defend this island to the last, with the feeling of guarding him."

Based on the profound idea contained in the battalion commander's earnest appeal, the film develops its delineation.

The battery members are from different places and have different backgrounds. But they all of them think of the happy life at their beloved home villages, towns, workplaces, schools, and their hearts go to the great leader who has provided them with that very life.

In the film the combatants, worn out by the hard-fought battle, picture their homes, listening to the song sung by Yong Ok, the radio operator, to the accompaniment of the accordion played by Sok Jun, the miner. The scene is quite impressive. The former peasant recalls the bumper crop yielded at his home village after liberation; he is all smiles carrying an armful of rice stalks; and Li Tae Un strolls with his sweatheart along the beautiful river in his home village. These emotional pictures full of ecstatic delight have a deep, lingering effect on the hearts of the audience.

The apple flowers bloom in spring in my village
The golden ears of rice wave in autumn
A handful of the soil of the field is dearer than my life
My motherland is the bosom of the fatherly General

The heroic defenders on Wolmi Island go out to the decisive battle, the girl's song ringing in their ears. Li Tae Un looks rough and rigid but has a heart of gold. Immediately before the action he tries to send the girl radio operator off the island. His tender consideration moves one to tears.

The enemy who has suffered an ignominious defeat in their first attack, raids the island again. Shells burst and powder smoke shrouds the island. Signalmen run out to fix the disconnected telephone line, only to get killed before fulfilling their mission. An enemy destroyer

approaches the island inch by inch. Glaring at the hateful vessel, the battery commander calls Gun No. 4 again and again. He is vexed and uneasy. Presently the line is connected, God knows how. The destroyer was sunken by a single hit. The enemy's second-day attack is foiled, but the island defenders shed tears of indignation over the death of Yong Ok.

Yong Ok has been ordered to go to the land but she has insisted on staying. Instead of a signalman killed in action, the girl enabled Li Tae Un to issue orders on the phone and dedicated her youthful life on her voluntary mission. The hands of the dead keep holding both ends of the disconnected wire.

To the warriors on Wolmi Island, Yong Ok has been a symbol of all the happinesses blossoming out at their homes; and her pure, serene eyes have been a mirror reflecting their deeds to their parents, wives and children. The sixteen-year-old girl has dedicated her life to the country and left her comrades-in-arms for ever; she has had such a rosy future before her. Calling the sacred name of the martyr, the soldiers pledge to avenge her a thousand times.

The heroes on the island have only one gun and a few shells, now, with which they must endure another day. Their days are already numbered. But even at the last moment of their lives, they are not in the least discouraged, nor do they vacillate. They are full of revolutionary optimism and write letters home, which carry their last greetings to the motherland.

Seeing the scene the spectators cannot but admire the unbreakable creed of the heroic defenders on Wolmi Island: One must live a honourable life before the country; only the life dedicated to achieving the country's freedom, independence, and prosperity and the people's well-being is brilliant; and, though it ceases to exist physically, it will ever last with the country.

Sok Jun the miner dashes against an enemy ship with a mine in his arms and dies gloriously. Prior to his departure he says: "I have nothing to regret. If you have any chance, please tell them that Petty Officer Choe Sok Jun left, wishing the General happiness."

Min Guk, Party sub-cell chief, returns to the island. He has been seriously wounded and hospitalized before the final battle. The battery commander tells him this:

"Uncle, I won't regret even if I die. A happy life is beautiful, but a life dedicated to achieving the happiness is more beautiful, they say. So I have nothing to regret. I can say I have lived honourably before the country. I recall Yong Ok's song."

After saying these words, he sings the song quietly. This is just a commonplace scene, but it is unusually moving, for it clearly conveys a revolutionary view on life and death.

Meanwhile, the spectators fully realize the true colours and vulnerability of the arrogant aggressors of US imperialism. An American officer crawls onto Wolmi Island and is captured. At first he insolently declares that he will fulfil his superiors' orders to check the "north Korean aggression". Three days later, however, his attitude changes completely. In a letter intended to be sent to one of his friends, he says that north Korea is no aggressor; and he is compelled to admit that it is impossible to vanquish true patriots such as the soldiers on Wolmi Island and that America may win the battle but will not be able to win the war.

The heroic defenders of Wolmi Island fall one by one in the hard battle where rocks and sand are burned; Indeed, their patriotism is hotter than fire and they demonstrate superhuman strength amid the life-and-death struggle unparalleled in war history.

The last scene of the film does not give spectators any pathetic feeling for the death of the loved children of the motherland; instead, they are strongly impressed by the men as strong as a giant tree never to fall or an imposing rock standing firm amid raging waves. The film leads the audience to have a resolve to live as sturdily and unyieldingly as the heroes on Wolmi Island.

An Jong Gu

☆ ☆ ☆

The Site of Koryo Royal Palace Built a Thousand Years Ago

The Korean people have a long history of 5,000 years and fine cultural traditions.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people is a talented, sagacious and civilized people who also developed brilliant traditions in science and culture."

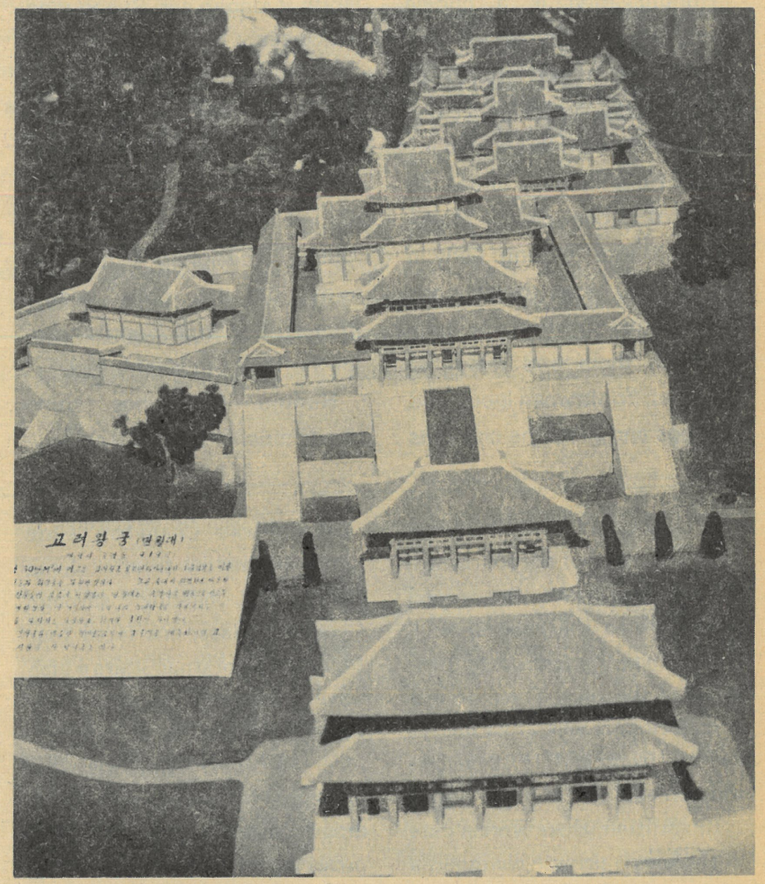
Old history books and cultural remains found in many parts of Korea clearly prove that from olden times our uncommonly talented and wise forebears had developed science and culture.

Manwol Hill in Kaesong is the site of the royal palace of Koryo built more than 1,000 years ago. Koryo was a Korean feudal state which existed from 918 to 1392. The elevation belongs to the priceless historical relics in Korea. The royal palace was built after the establishment of the Koryo Dynasty in 918.

The original buildings of the palace do not exist any more, there remain only their foundations and part of the walls built around the palace.

The plotage is about 1.25 million square metres. It was surrounded by treble walls—the Kaesong (outer) wall, the Hwangsong (middle) wall and the Kungsong (palatial) wall.

To go into the royal palace, one had to pass through a number of gates. The Hwangsong wall had 20 gates. At present only the site of Kwanghwa Gate, the front gate of the middle wall, is known to the public. It was a two-storeyed gate. The third, inner wall had Sungpyong Gate, its first front gate. There was a wide courtyard after the gate. There games were played, which included one similar to polo. Warriors held ceremonies in fine array and there



A model of the royal palace of the Koryo Dynasty on Manwol Hill

took place many other functions.

To the north of the courtyard, was Sinbong Gate, the second front gate to the palatial wall. Now, there remain huge pedestals of the gate. The gate was two storied. It was 27.24 metres wide in front and 11.12 metres wide on side.

In addition, there were a gate to the king's private chamber, a gate to his heir's residence and many other mammoth gates.

There was Changhap Gate about 60 metres from Sinbong Gate. On passing through Changhap Gate, one faced four flights of large stone stairs which have remained to this date. They measure 7.5 metres in height and have 33 steps. They were ornamented by massive sculptured dragon heads. One of these is preserved at the Kaesong History Museum. The dragon's head is uplifted, the sharp fangs protruding from its tightly shut mouth and the eyes glaring. It was a symbol of intrepidity, indeed.

The pedestals placed at both ends of the staircases and holes made in the middle to prop up pillars, lead one to believe that the stone steps were topped by roofs. The stairs brought one to the central elevation where there was the main palace surrounded by rows of buildings. It was a magnificent mansion called Hoegyong Palace—39.35 metres wide in front and 16.86 metres on side.

There are the sites of gardens around the palace, which were laid out around ponds.

And there still stands an observatory near the royal palace. It was built in the early days of Koryo.

Koryo installed a governmental office which systematically observed astronomical and meteorological conditions and prepared calendars. As is seen above, the royal palace of Koryo was an imposing and resplendent one occupying a wide area. They scientifically applied the rule of proportion in the planning of the palace and constructed giant structures in harmony with the terrain. From the palace site one can estimate the development of architecture at that time.

World-famous Koryo ceramics and many other relics were unearthed at the site. They graphically show the excellence of Korean culture in the days of Koryo.

Thanks to our policy of conserving cultural remains, the site of the Koryo royal palace is taken care of as a national treasure.

HUNGJU FOWL

Hungju fowl is a choice breed, which is protected and propagated in our country as natural monument.

The fowl could thrive in many parts of our country under the care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Early in spring 1960 he sent select eggs to the Central Zoo and told them to hatch them and raise the chickens. Poultrymen incubated the eggs and grew the chickens at the Hungju Fowl Plant in Kanggye, Chagang Province. Then the fowl widely propagated in the highlands in the northern parts of Chagang, North Pyongan and Ryanggang Provinces.

The fowl was named Hungju fowl after the Hungju Fowl Plant which was the first to raise it, and it was designated as a natural monument in Korea. This was designed to tell posterity of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's care for the fowl of select breed.

Hungju fowl has some characteristic features. The male and female have reddish brown feathers. The cock has a sleek greenish black tail. The fowl is large and grows fast. The young hen weighs 2.2 kilogrammes and the young cock, 3 kilogrammes on an average. The old hen weighs 2.7 kilogrammes and the old cock, 3.1 kilogrammes.

An egg weighs 66 to 67 grammes. A hen annually lays an average of 150 eggs, 180 eggs at the maximum. Hungju hen lays many eggs in the depth of winter, and the per-egg feed consumption rate is low. The fowl's meat and egg are more delicious than others'.

Hamju White Bean

Hamju White Bean is a good variety of Korean beans. It belongs to a species of late beans, which yields very well. It has long been grown on even land less than 300 metres above the sea level in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province and the central region along the Korean East Sea.

The stem of Hamju White Bean is 68 to 78 centimetres tall. It has 17 to 19 joints and bears 5 to 7 branches. The seed is oval, and 1,000 beans weigh 260-270 grammes. The seed contains 17.8 per cent of oil, 38 per cent of protein and many other ingredients.

Hamju White Bean is used as an essential raw material for the manufacture of artificial rubber, soap, stencil ink and other industrial goods. Cooking oil, bean curd, confectionery and many other foodstuffs are also made from the bean.

The Hamju area, to which the bean is native, produces bean cake with the seed as the principal raw material. This cake is so delicious that if one has a taste of it, one is dying to eat it again. The cake is made by mixing Hamju White Bean flour with starch, pine pollen, chestnut, sesame powder, honey and sugar.

Our country strives to boost the output of Hamju White Bean, one of its specialities.

Expression of Resolve and Confidence in Reunification

Kajitani Yoshihisa (Japan)

Chajusong in All Spheres

The last part of President Kim Il Sung's policy speech, "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea", clarifies the ways to realize the Chajusong of the country and the nation. Every passage of the speech is full of unshakable confidence, sense of heavy responsibility and hope for the future maintained by President Kim Il Sung, the brilliant national hero and outstanding revolutionary leader, who is making unending, untiring efforts for the liberation and progress of Korea, for the freedom and happiness of the people, and for global independence, peace and prosperity.

As the President pointed out, the oppressed and humiliated people have emerged as masters of the world and are turning the wheels of history, and the strong trend towards Chajusong is sweeping over all continents. And it is a reality that there are frontiers and distinctions between nations and people live within national states. Therefore, the destiny of the masses is inseparable from that of the country and the nation.

President Kim Il Sung's confidence based on 20 years of anti-Japanese revolution, 40 years of creation and construction and 70 years of unending victorious struggle is compressed in his words **"The Government of our Republic is a truly independent government."**

There is no doubt that since its foundation the DPRK has adopted the Juche idea as its guideline and maintained Chajusong in all spheres of state activities. The conscientious people of the world unanimously recognize that the people's government carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions, undertook economic construction and cultural development and performed defence and foreign activities on its own.

US Troops' Withdrawal—Prerequisite to Korea's Reunification

Many years have passed since the Korean people, a single nation with the same language and culture, were torn apart in north and south. It is a period of sufferings and tragedies, which is longer than that of Japanese imperialist rule. Particularly, US troops are ensconced in south Korea, who have equipped themselves with nuclear weapons and are declaring without hesitation that they would be the first to use them.

The Korean peninsula, too, is faced with imminent danger of a "limited nuclear war," now that the Reagan administration is promoting the "simultaneous and multiple response strategy" and "limited nuclear strategy" as its military strategy.

The urgent task in achieving Korea's reunification is to force US troops out of south Korea and put an end to the interference of US imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea. South Korea is occupied by the Americans and the south Korean puppet army kept under US command not for the security of the Korean peninsula and Asian peace. It is obvious to everybody that it aims at making south Korea a stronghold for their anti-communist military strategy. Accordingly, the withdrawal of US troops is the prerequisite to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification. One's attitude towards them is a criterion for determining one's attitude towards Korea's reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"No matter how many good words one may utter in support of the reunification of the country, if one says nothing about the withdrawal of US imperialist forces of aggression from south Korea, one would only be fooling public opinion."

These words of President Kim Il Sung are a clear analysis of the south Korean rulers who bandy about their "unification proposal" for division, clinging on to the policy of dependence on foreign forces.

Reunification Proposal Worthy of Attention

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of our country is to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress."

We must give especial attention to these words.

Cognizant of numerous obstacles and difficulties on the path to Korea's reunification, he expressed his firm resolve and confidence, saying: **"...we will overcome them with the united forces of the whole nation and finally realize the historic task of national reunification."**

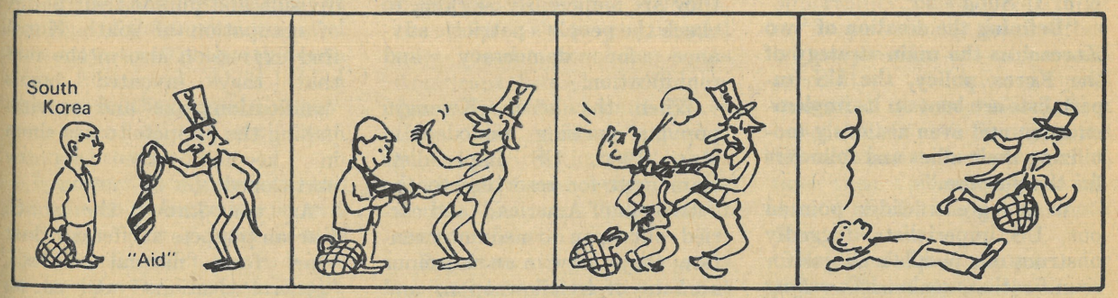
And he made clear that the DPRK makes it an important aspect of its foreign policy to strive to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all the progressive countries of the world and build an independent new world mainly through expanding and developing the non-aligned movement. Japan, which is most closely related to Korea historically and is nearest to her geographically, must ponder on these words of President Kim Il Sung.

So far Japan has not recognized the DPRK which was established in 1948 as a sovereign state. Japan, in fusion with the south Korean ruling quarters, is helping to freeze the division of Korea and is increasing military cooperation with the United States and south Korea to jeopardize Asian peace.

Successive Liberal Democratic governments of Japan, departing from the independent road, have pursued dependent foreign and military policies, blindly following the United States. Since the Suzuki-Reagan talks in May 1981 Japan has stepped up her militarization under the cloak of security on the Korean peninsula.

I consider that the Japanese government should rectify her attitude and give ear to each of President Kim Il Sung's words on the Juche idea.

Searchlight (in south Korea)



Dialogue

US Imperialism—Obstructor of Korea's Reunification

Councilor of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

(A *Korea Today* reporter had a talk with Kim Ryong Taek, Councilor of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on US imperialist obstructions to Korea's reunification.)

Reporter: Reunifying the country is the unanimous aspiration of our people, and it also has a great bearing on bringing about a durable peace in Asia and the world. To our regret, however, the reunification problem has not yet been solved because of US imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Defining the creation of 'two Koreas' as the main strategy of the Korea policy, the US imperialists are bent on its implementation and even zealously mobilizing their allies and followers for the purpose."

As the great leader pointed out, US imperialists doggedly obstruct our people's efforts for reunification, zealously working to create "two Koreas" with a view to perpetuating their colonial occupation of south Korea.

Councilor: That's right. As the south Korean people's struggle for democracy against the US is gaining momentum as never before, US imperialists are becoming more vicious in their manoeuvre for "two Koreas". They are running amok to make their criminal "two Koreas" policy a success.

Reporter: So I would like to talk with you on this score today.

Councilor: First of all, US imperialists are making frantic efforts to block the people's struggle for democracy and maintain and bolster up the puppet fascist regime so as to perpetuate the division of Korea and pursue their colonial policy of occupying south Korea.

South Korea is their colony and the puppet regime is a means of colonial domination. They execute their colonial rule through the puppet regime. That is why for the "security" of this regime, they are maliciously working to check the people's patriotic advance for democracy and reunification.

When the heroic Kwangju popular uprising exploded in May 1980, US imperialists clamoured for resorting to the "strength of America," and carried out open armed intervention; they threw in an enormous amount of lethal weapons and many puppet army units which are under the jurisdiction of the US army commander and caused the massacre of peaceful demonstrators.

Having plunged south Korea into a sea of blood, US imperialist aggressors rigged up the military fascist regime worse than notorious Pak Jung Hi's "Yusin" dictatorship and placed the blackguard Chon Du Hwan, the butcher of the nation, in power.

Reporter: South Koreans have been more active in their anti-US struggle since the fire at the "US Cultural Centre" in Pusan. So US imperialists are herding the Chon Du Hwanites out to arrest them at random and severely punish them on trumped-up charges. They are making frenzied efforts to suppress the mounting aspirations of the people for independence against the US and bolster up their shaky colonial rule.

Councilor: The US imperialist schemes to perpetuate Korea's division and pursue their policy of occupation of south Korea find expression also in the fact that they invented bogus "unification plans" and are wire-pulling the puppets to use them in keeping the country partitioned.

As you know, the south Korean puppets vociferated last year for "mutual visits", "general elections" and so on through their "January 22 proposal". But all their "unification proposals" have been prepared at the White House. As for the "January 22 proposal", the Americans handed it over to Chon the traitor on January 18, through Walker, US ambassador to south Korea. Chon was instructed to announce it without the slightest revision, and he advertised it as it was.

While noisily advocating "mutual visits" and "elections", they keep their mouths shut on the withdrawal of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression, the main obstacle to reunification, from south Korea.

The "proposal" which does not mention the withdrawal of the US troops, the main obstacle to reunification, cannot be regarded as one aimed at reunification.

Reporter: In word US imperialists advocate "unification" and what not but, in deed, they reinforce their aggression troops in south Korea on a large scale and bring in more nuclear weapons; and together with their puppets, they frequently conduct extremely provocative large-scale war exercises under the simulated conditions of attacks on our Republic.

Councilor: What US imperialists want is the division of Korea and their permanent occupation of south Korea, their colony. Precisely for this reason they made their puppets clamour for "dialogue" and "unification" at the time of the announcement of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement, while behind the scenes, they egged the puppets on to lead the north-south dialogue to rupture.

Reporter: In my opinion, the US scheme to freeze the present division of our country is seen also in their crafty moves to get south Korea "internationally recognized" as an "independent country".

Councilor: You are right. The south Korean "regime" is a tool of US colonial rule, it is no more than a marionette that acts under the baton of US imperialism. And all those who form the regime are the US-trained henchmen and foul traitors forsaken by the people. It is US imperialists who have real powers in south Korea; they appoint or dismiss puppet rulers at will; they also map out policies for them to carry out in the political, economic, military and cultural fields.

Nevertheless, US imperialists try to embellish the puppet regime as an "independent government" and have it gain international "recognition", which is unjustifiable. For this criminal purpose they propose "cross recognition" of north and south Korea and their "entry into the UN" and send their isolated puppets abroad to gain "support".

Nowadays, the south Korean puppets, under US patronage, are craftily working to realize their "separate entry into the UN" and are trying desperately to infiltrate into non-aligned and newly-emerging countries under the pretext of "friendship" and "cooperation".

The US vociferously advertizes colonial south Korea as its "friend" or "ally" to disguise it as an "independent country." But they can never camouflage their master-servant relation, the relation between colonial ruler and henchmen. As Americans themselves admit, between the US and south Korea there only exists "superior-subordinate relation" and "there can be no factual equality". The south Korean "government merely exists on paper".

Reporter: US imperialists attempt to keep Korea divided and perpetuate their colonial rule in south Korea. We can never tolerate their anachronistic activities.

Councilor: That's right. So the south Korean people, with a strong resolve, are waging a more vigorous struggle against the US imperialist policy of occupation of south Korea. Last year saw some official US establishments and Stars and Stripes burned by them. The south Korean people praise Kim Hyon Jang, Mun Bu Sik and other patriotic youth who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan as "second An Jung Gun (a Korean patriot who in 1909 assassinated Ito Hirobumi, the ringleader of Japanese imperialism in the Korean aggression) and are firmly determined to wage the anti-US struggle more actively.

Indeed, US imperialists are the heinous enemy of our people, who doggedly oppose the reunification of Korea. They must desist from their moves for "two Koreas" and quit south Korea at once.

At present, many political and public figures and men of the press and progressive people around the world are bitterly denouncing the criminal US imperialist policy of occupation of south Korea and their moves for "two Koreas"; they are raising higher their voices of support and solidarity with our people in their cause of national reunification. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to offer my deep thanks to the progressive people who have expressed solidarity to our people's struggle. I also express my firm belief that they will denounce the US imperialist manoeuvres and raise their voices for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea.

Reporter: This much for today. Thank you.

Nakasone's Aggressive Moves Increase War Danger

New Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited the United States in mid-January.

His visit had something quite different from his predecessors'. It was that he made his US trip at a time when US imperialists were intensifying their war moves as never before and that it smelt strongly of powder.

Nakasone's talks with President Reagan, his talks with high-ranking officials of the US Government and political, economic and other circles and the "official statement" on the results of his US visit, make it clear that the main purpose of his US trip was to enter into a closer military tieup with the US, gear up the remilitarization of Japan and step up preparations for a new war in Asia. This found its striking manifestation, above all, in the fact that in his talks with Reagan he passionately stressed the "relations of alliance" and "common destiny" of the United States and Japan and declared that he would strive to bring in "a new Pacific era".

Nakasone came out without hesitation with the theories of US-Japan "relations of alliance" and "common destiny", which his predecessors had been reluctant to mention and tried hard to refrain from touching. This means that he tied Japan tightly to the US war chariot and virtually offered his country as a scapegoat of the US imperialist policy of aggression and war. He gave himself to a daydream of fulfilling Japan's wild ambition for reinvasion of Asia in cahoots with US imperialists.

Meanwhile, US imperialists stressed the "relations of alliance" so pointedly. They intend to make the Japanese reactionaries "lead" Asia and use them as their agents in their aggression in this part of the world.

The Washington confab between US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries was a result of their military collusion to realize the US-Japan joint aggression and domination of Asia through a full-scale involvement of Japan in the US Asia strategy. It will undoubtedly open up a dangerous phase in the US-Japan joint aggression against the Asian people.

The "relations of alliance" and "common destiny" of the United States and Japan are nothing but alliance and common destiny of the aggressors.

Hand in glove with the foreign forces across the ocean, the Japanese reactionaries are rushing headlong along the road to jeopardize peace in Asia, endanger the national independence of the Asian countries and encroach upon the Asian people's interests. Militarist Japan heading for overseas expansion, rearmed—this is Japan Nakasone is architecting and the strategic goal pursued by the US-Japan summit talks.

Nakasone's reaffirmation of the US-Japan "relations of alliance" to Reagan is another important move towards completing the US-Japan-south Korea triple military alliance system.

Before flying to the United States, he made a hurried trip to south Korea and granted a 4,000 million-dollar loan to the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and put the "relations between Japan and south Korea on a new basis." Needless to say, the "relations on a new basis" are their relations of military alliance. This means that the triple military alliance has neared completion.

US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries direct the spearhead of the triple military alliance system against Korea. US imperialists are hastening the completion of this military alliance with a sinister intention to use the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" as a strike force in case of "emergency" and make Asians fight each other in Korea, thus attaining their aggressive end.

Nakasone clamoured for the inclusion of Korea Straits between Tsushima and south Korea in the "defence sphere" of Japan and for the "establishment of Japan's complete control" over it. This is an open designation of the Korean peninsula as a military operational zone of Japan. It is an open secret that Japanese militarists, together with US imperialists, have worked out a US-Japan-south Korea joint operational plan for an imaginary Korean war "in case of emergency in the Far East" and frequently stage joint military manoeuvres to carry the plan into practice.

Nakasone's visit to the United States revealed with increasing clarity the dangerous posture of Japanese reactionaries to share in a new war of aggression in Korea.

Nakasone was assigned a military task by Reagan. It is to join in the US Asia strategy in real earnest, so as to actively work as a US imperialist agent in many areas of the Pacific and Asia in every way.

US imperialists called upon Japan, among other things, to defend the far-stretching "sea lines of communication" by forces of arms.

Needless to say, Nakasone agreed to undertake such a military

(Continued on page 88)

DANGEROUS WAR EXERCISE— "TEAM SPIRIT 83"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment."

US imperialists are engrossed in manoeuvres for aggression and war against the Korean people. On February 1, together with the south Korean puppet clique, they began a joint war exercise "Team Spirit 83," the largest of its kind ever held, with the whole of south Korea as the main theatre.

This war exercise is scheduled to continue till mid-April. Participating in it together with more than 118,000 south Korean puppet troops are 70,000 of the US imperialist forces of aggression, including units under the 6th Army, the 1st Corps Headquarters, the 7th Infantry Division and the 82nd Airborne Landing Division in the US mainland, the Western Army Command and the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, the Task Force of the 7th Fleet in Yokosuka, Japan and the 3rd Marine Landing Unit and 1st Marine Air Unit in Okinawa, and the 43rd Strategic Air Unit under the Strategic Air Force, including Guam-based B-52s, and 6 air units under the Tactical Air Force in the US mainland, Okinawa and the Philippines. They threw in ultramodern war means such as various warships, including the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" of the US Seventh Fleet, various types of planes, missiles, artillery pieces and tanks.

With such massive armed forces and combat equipment they are staging three-dimensional offensive operation exercises against our Republic, including exercises in landing, river-crossing and air-borne operations, bombing and heavy-equipment chuting.

US imperialists have conducted the "Team Spirit" as an annual routine for many years now. But never before have they thrown in such large armed forces as this year.

Their frantic "Team Spirit 83" is an escalation of their criminal war moves against our Republic, and wanton military provocation which jeopardizes peace in Korea and leads the situation to the brink of war.

With such a war game US war maniacs seek to threaten our people with "strength," hinder our peaceful construction and weaken the Korean people's struggle to force the US troops out of south Korea and achieve their country's independent and peaceful reunification under the banner of independence against the US. At the same time, they want to revitalize the south Korean puppets who are precipitating their ruin, isolated within and without, incite them to treachery, division, fascism and war and prop up their colonial rule over south Korea by force.

Through this war game they also seek to demonstrate their "might" and scare the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world.

They have long claimed that the Korean peninsula is the most important spot in their aggression in Asia, and are shipping into south Korea a large number of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons. They have completed the disposition of their armed forces in south Korea, Japan, the Pacific and the US mainland for "emergency" on the Korean peninsula and are working hard to get them fully ready for action.

The "Team Spirit" is a "test nuclear war" or a "preliminary nuclear war" designed to mass huge armed forces on the Korean front at once and attack our Republic. It is not accidental that some time ago the chief of the US army staff flew into south Korea and openly declared that they would use nuclear weapons.

The "Team Spirit" brought to full light the true colours of US imperialism, the ringleader of aggression and war and nuclear and war maniac.

This mad war racket has exposed Korea to a danger of war breaking out at any moment.

The "Team Spirit 83" manoeuvre involves massive armed forces of aggression from the US mainland, the Pacific and Japan and the US troops in south Korea and the puppet army, with a view to "attacking" our Republic. It may develop into a real war at any moment.

It is particularly noteworthy that this year's "Team Spirit" is staged at a time when they are making haste with the perfection of a triple military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea.

As is clear from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to south Korea and the US and US Secretary of State Shultz's trip to Japan and south Korea, US imperialists are speeding up the formation of a US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance in an attempt to make Japan "lead" Asia and act as their agent in this part of the world and, through it, place Asian countries under their control and, particularly, realize their wild dream of invading the DPRK. An important lever for this scheme is the "Team Spirit" military exercise.

It is no secret that Japan is used as a main base for this war game and high-ranking officers of the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" take part in it for "inspection". This proves that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is, in fact, a joint war game of the US, Japan and the south Korean puppets and one of its aims is to lay a groundwork for the triple military alliance.

Japanese reactionaries claim that Korea Strait is their "defence perimeter." In fact this is a declaration of the Korean peninsula as their operational zone. They make these insolent utterances with the consent of US imperialists and the south Korean puppets, which shows that the triple military alliance is nearing completion.

The war exercise of US imperialists and the south Korean puppets proves that the "threat of invasion from the north" mouthed by them is a black lie. The real threat to peace in Korea comes not from the north but from the south.

Dead set against our repeated proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the US ruling quarters not only keep stationing their armed forces of aggression in south Korea but also stage a war game such as "Team Spirit." Their aim is clear. They seek not peace in Korea but war and invasion of the north.

Today they are trying to get out of their serious political and economic crises by unleashing a new war of aggression. Its first target is Korea.

If US imperialists ignite a war in Korea it will easily spread to Asia and the rest of the world.

It is an urgent demand for peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world to check and frustrate the ever-increasing new US imperialist war manoeuvres in Korea.

The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army ordered all armed forces to enter into a semi-war state during the period of the enemy's joint war exercise, as a self-defence action to provide against US imperialist war moves.

The Korean people don't want war. But they will never allow the imperialists to invade our country.

If US imperialists venture to start another war in Korea disregarding the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's people for peace and Chajusong, they will suffer a crushing blow.

Chon Du Hwan

"Combined Command" of Puppet and US Armed Forces—Tool of Military Domination over South Korea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"So long as an aggressive army of foreign imperialism exists in his territory, no one can speak of his national independence nor can the people live in peace. At present the root cause of our country's division and of all misery and sufferings of the south Korean people lies in the occupation of south Korea by the aggressor army of the US imperialists and their aggressive policy."

A main feature of US imperialist colonial rule over south Korea is that it is based on the military occupation by the American troops of aggression.

The commander of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression in south Korea has commanding powers over the south Korean puppet army and gets the south Korean "regime" under his thumb.

The "Combined Command" of US and puppet armed forces functions as a major lever in the military domination of south Korea by US imperialists.

US imperialists and south Korean puppets organized the "Combined Command" five years ago, with the former assuming commanding powers over the latter's army. They advertised that their "vertical" relations in the military field had now been replaced by "horizontal relations". But this is no more than a trick to conceal their master-servant relations in the military field and disguise south Korea as an "independent country" exercising its own military powers. This is clear from the structure and commanding system of the "Combined Command" alone.

For its designation ordinary people may understand that both the south Korean puppet and US armed forces come under the "Combined Command". Such is not the case, however.

Only the south Korean puppet troops belong to it. As for the Americans, some personnel of the "interception unit" come under it. This bespeaks that the "Combined Command" is virtually a body to command the south Korean puppet army.

The commanding system of the "Combined Command" is also shocking. The US commander in south Korea concurrently holds the commandership of the "Combined Forces". Its chief of staff and heads of the operational, munitions, planning and other departments are all American officers. In the final analysis, the ostentatious "Combined Command" is an American commanding system to control the south Korean puppet troops.

The US commander in south Korea who is commander of the "Combined Command", serves also as the "Commander of the UN Forces" and the "Commander of the US 8th Army." He acts on instructions of the Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of Defence. This means that though the "Combined Command" was established, the commanding powers over the puppet troops are in the hands of the US war maniacs.

Still unsatisfied, US imperialists stipulated that in case of "emergency" the operational command of the "Combined Command" should be transferred to the "UN Command" as in the past. This enabled them to command any operation arbitrarily in the name of the "UN Forces". Throughout the whole period of their occupation of south Korea, US imperialists have never transferred military commanding powers to their puppets.

They switched over from military government to neo-colonialist rule by rigging up a puppet regime, but they retained all the commanding powers and jurisdiction over the puppet army through the tentative military agreement. Afterwards, they tightened their control over the puppet army through the "agreement on the transfer of operational command," concluded in July 1950, and the "protocol" signed in November 1954.

Nothing has been changed in the master-servant relations between US and puppet armed forces, in spite of the establishment of the "Combined Command."

So right after the formation of the "Combined Command" a south Korean newspaper exposed the fact, saying that the state of things is same as at the time of the transfer of "the operational command."

The "Combined Command" is the military prop of US imperialist colonial rule in south Korea. This

was proved by the moves the "Combined Command" made immediately before and after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi in 1979, when their colonial rule was in a serious crisis in south Korea. As is well known, Wickham, "Commander of the Combined Forces" came to south Korea in the last period of the Pak regime, and hatched plots with the traitor Chon Du Hwan, with whom he had been closely acquainted. Soon after the Pak's assassination he handed over to Chon three puppet divisions and 100 tanks and armoured vehicles under the "Combined Command" and made him carry out a "military coup".

When the Kwangju popular uprising erupted in 1980 and the remnants of the "Yushin" system were at the end of their tether, the "Combined Command", on instructions of the White House, mobilized large numbers of the puppet troops under it to repress the uprisers "in the interests" of the US.

At that time the "Voice of America" admitted that the "Combined Command" took measures to temporarily release some of the south Korean "National Army" forces so as to carry out the task of suppressing the civilian riot.

Wickham revealed that when some south Korean army officers requested his support for their efforts to remove Chon Du Hwan from his post, he held them in check, which was America's will.

US imperialists not only use the armed forces under the "Combined Command", to tighten their colonial rule over south Korea but also try to put them up as a shock force in their criminal activities to maintain and expand their sphere of influence in Asia. This is amply seen in the following fact: The US imperialists attach importance to south Korea as a place of high military value in carrying out their strategy of aggression in Asia; and they augment weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, modernize the puppet troops and conduct frantic war games.

US imperialists exercise commanding powers over the south Korean puppet army under the cloak of the "Combined Command". This is criminal, and still more criminal is the fact that they try to use them as a bullet-shield in their strategy of aggression.

With no crafty manoeuvre can US imperialists conceal the criminal nature of the "Combined Command" as their tool of military domination over south Korea. The repeated clamours about their "independence" raised by the puppet traitor Chon Du Hwan and his gang, who are even deprived of military commanding powers, will only arouse ridicule among the world's people.

Li Hyon Su

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assignment, out of his aggressive ambition to stage Japan's comeback to Asian countries and realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," while sharing in the US imperialists' Asia strategy to help them in its execution.

After his conclave with the US ruling quarters Nakasone openly declared for the first time that the "US-Japan relations of alliance" reaffirmed by him covered the military aspect, too. This clearly shows their intention to set out on military aggression in real earnest by partaking of the US imperialist war strategy.

When US imperialist bosses urged Japan to make greater defence efforts, complaining that her efforts for increasing "defence capabilities" had not been sufficient, Nakasone promised them to "make as great defence efforts as possible". By this he meant to pave the way for an unlimited arms build-up and make Japan a "great military power"

In his policy speech made at the Japanese Diet on his return from the US, Nakasone underscored "friendship and cooperation with the United States" and the "promotion of relations" with the south Korean puppet clique and prattled that he would work to "expand" such relations to the "whole area of Asia." Waxing quite eloquent about the "future of the Pacific", he hammered away at the poppycock about the "maintenance of the Japan-US security system," Japan's "building of high-quality defence capabilities" and "supply of arms technique to the United States."

All these moves of Nakasone reveal the aggressive nature of Japanese militarists more glaringly and show that they have entered the adventurous stage of translating their aggressive ambition into reality. The Asian people and the world's peace-loving people cannot but heighten vigilance against this.

For peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world it is very urgent to check and frustrate the dangerous aggressive manoeuvres of the United States and Japan and the Japanese militarists' moves towards reinvasion. The Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday.

However desperately US and Japanese reactionaries may try, they will never stem the march of the new times and their criminal scheme will not escape bankruptcy.

Fifth Anniversary of Victorious April Revolution in Afghanistan

Five years ago, on April 27 the Afghan people overthrew the feudal despotic regime under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and established a people's power which represents their interests.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The emergence of a new revolutionary power in Afghanistan was an epoch-making event which brought a radical change to the life of the Afghan people."

The establishment of the people's power is a significant event which opened a new page in the history of the Afghan people striving to build a new life.

Since the establishment of the people's power, the Afghan people have made progress in the building of a new society.

Progressive policies have been carried out to eradicate the backwardness of the old society in all fields of the political, economic and cultural life.

The Government has promoted agrarian reform to liquidate the feudal relations of production and realize the centuries-old desire of the peasantry for land. As a result, 700,000 hectares of land were already distributed to 300,000 peasant families.

The Government stimulates the peasants' zeal for production by supplying them with chemical fertilizers, seeds and farm implements at low prices and fixing purchasing prices for their farm produce. The construction of dikes and dams for irrigation is being stepped up to solve the water question, which will guarantee the stability of agricultural production.

Last year the Government invested 400,000,000 afghani in some 30 irrigation projects to accelerate them.

Governmental arrangements are being made also to increase industry's share in the national income.

Primary attention is paid to the extractive and power industries. Since 1979, nearly half of the investment has been allotted to the production of natural gas, crude oil, coal and copper. Hence, an increase of industry's share in the national income.

Successes were achieved in education, too. Last year 281,000 students were enrolled at several thousand primary and middle schools.

The Government established central and regional committees to combat illiteracy. Tens of thousands of centres were set up across the country to educate the unlettered.

The successes achieved in the creation of a new life are the results of the victorious April Revolution.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Afghan people on the day of the Revolution Victory and wish them greater success in the struggle to fulfil the second-stage tasks for social and economic progress proposed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Do You Know?

Tower of Juche Idea

The Tower of Juche Idea is a grand monument of our age erected on the historic Taedong River in honour of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

The 170-metre-high tower consists of its torch and body and includes a three-person group, six auxiliary groups, pavilions and giant waterworks.

The tower body is 150 metres high and has golden letters "Juche," 4.2 metres wide, on its front and back. It is made of 70 layers of delicate white granites carefully piled up.

There is a three-person group of worker, peasant and working intellectual upholding the Party emblem of hammer, sickle and writing brush in front of the tower body. It is over 30 metres high.

The tower body is crested with a 20 metre-tall torch which is 12 metres in interior diameter and 46 tons in weight.

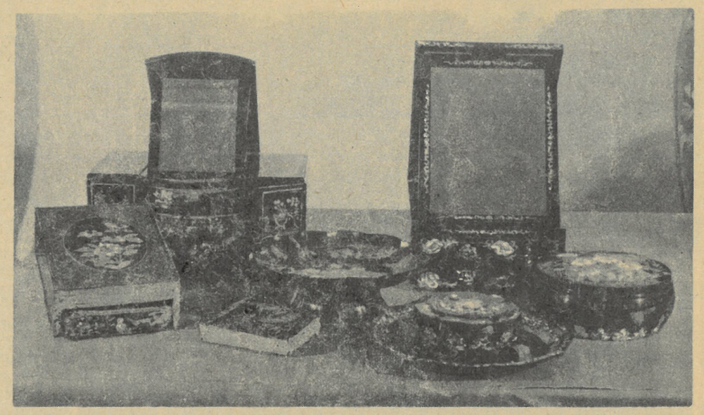
The flaming torch sheds bright rays day and night and gives a vivid formative portrayal of the greatness, immortality and brilliant victory of the Juche idea. On the right and left sides of the tower there are six groups showing the great vitality of the Juche idea applied in industry, national defence, health, agriculture, education, science and arts. They represent our "Juche industry," "impregnable fortress," "country of good health and longevity," "bumper harvest," "country of learning" and "Juche arts".

There are two giant waterworks in the middle of the Taedong River, which send up water 150 metres high, adding to the beauty of the tower.

There is a tall pavilion at each end of the vast tower zone.

The interior walls of the recess in the back of the tower base are lined with hundreds of rare, choice stone slabs from all over the world.

Lacquerworks



Korea's lacquering craft has a long history and is highly developed. In particular, lacquer wares made in Taechon County have such good quality that they are renowned as specialities.

In August 1958 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited Taechon County and gave instructions to extract a large quantity of lacquer for quality lacquer furniture and other goods.

The lacquer got in Taechon County is unusually luminous and transparent, it contains 60-80 per cent of urushiol. It can produce many colours which do not fade away.

Lacquer wares vary. Mother-of-pearl, gold letters, stones, or gold and silver foils or dusts are used for ornamental purposes. Some of the wares have all these things inlaid together on the surface.

Also, there are a wide variety of lacquerworks. Different kinds of furniture, cassettes, fruit containers, cigarette cases, mural hangers and other wares are manufactured of wood, metal and vinyl chloride and coated with lacquer. They are made of good materials, and are solid, attractive and glossy. That is why they are loved by everybody.

All sorts of lacquer wares produced in Taechon County sell well in international markets and are highly estimated for their fine quality.

National Children and Students' Callisthenic Competition

The National Children and Students' Callisthenic Competition was held at Anju in our country at the end of last year.

The competition was attended by more than 1,200 players from every province.

The competition was divided into primary and senior middle school categories.

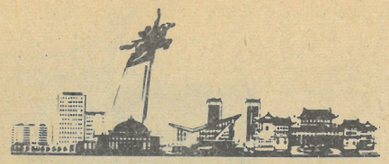
The players had trained themselves through after-school sports activities in keeping with the Party's policy of making physical culture and sports an everyday need of the masses. Thus, they could demonstrate their high skills and produce excellent callisthenic works.

The Ranam Girls' Senior Middle School presented a work "Hold High the Banner of the DIU" and the Rahung Primary School the "Study Site on Mt. Changja, Glorious Land".

These two schools are in Ranam District, Chongjin. Their performances won much acclamation for their high ideological and artistic qualities and physical techniques.

In addition, players from the Kangan Primary School, Songyo District, Pyongyang, and many other provincial schools showed wonderful skills.

The competition displayed the happy life of our children and students who grow up sturdily and study to their heart's content under the grateful care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.



News

Songnae Reservoir on Tuman River

Recently the Songnae Reservoir has been built on the Tuman River.

The new Songnae Reservoir is of great importance in consolidating the results of irrigation and sharply increasing agricultural production in this area with unfavourable natural-climatic conditions.

It enables the peasants here to ward off any influence of the cold front and farm on a stable basis as the water of the Tuman River can be pumped into it in the dry season and it can be emptied to be filled with rain water in the rainy season.

It provides life-giving water to thousands of hectares of fields on highlands and will enable the river basin to yield a rich crop every year.

100-Cubic-Meter Screw Compressor

Recently the workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the Tanchon Mining Machine Plant made a new-type 100-cubic-meter screw compressor.

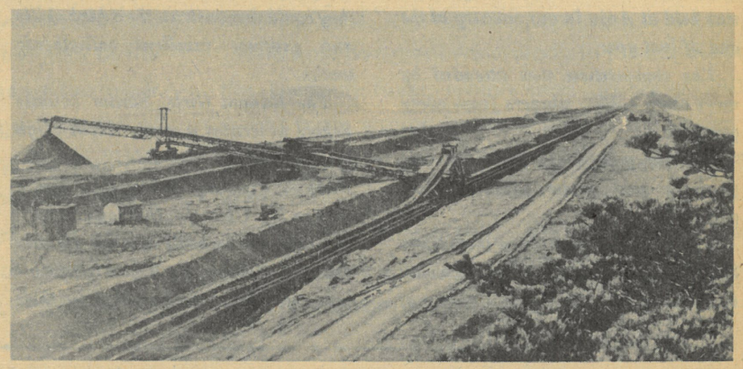
This compressor has many merits compared with the existing one. It produces compressed air by a new method, and it is smaller and lighter than old-type compressors. It can be installed in any pits and cutting faces because it is fit for our ore and coal mines, and it can be handled easily there because its weight is one-fifth of that of existing compressors. It vibrates little and does not need a foundation for its installment, and makes little noise in narrow pits. It is also long in its service life and high in its pressure.

15 Million Cubic Metres of Muck into Sea for Last Seven Years

The workers of the Unryul Mine took good care of the long-distance belt conveyer and carried 15 million cubic metres of muck into the sea in the past seven years.

Precedence was given to muck-removing, and many modern open-cut mining faces formed and a new turn took place in iron-ore production.

Dykes appeared from Kumsanpo to Nunggum Islet and Kom Islet so as to turn thousands of hectares of tideland into arable land.



FEATURE FILM

"Wolmi Island"

The battalion commander visits the island and talks warmly with the company commander Tae Un, hero of the film, about the meaning of the motherland

The heroes on the Wolmi Island resolved to dedicate their lives in the last action

Though summoned to a new duty, Tae Un decides to remain with the company which is going to fight a decisive battle

Defenders of the Wolmi Island are in high spirits after making direct hits at enemy ships

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